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FIRST EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. DAVIS submitted a resolution to pay the funeral expenses of the late Senator Caperton. Agreed to.

A bill to limit and fix the signal service was amended and passed.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill for the coinage of a silver dollar of 412 8 10 grains of standard silver, and providing that it shall be a legal tender at its nominal value for any amount, except for customs dues and interest on the public debt. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to the resolution of the 25th of July, regarding the number of employees from 1859 to 1875, and expressing the opinion that the proposed reduce in the clerical force of that department will impair its usefulness if was ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. HAMLIN gave notice that he would move to take up the Post Route bill as soon as the River and Harbor Appropriation bill should be disposed of.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The committee reported an amendment to strike out the second section of the bill, authorizing the survey of rivers and harbors throughout the country, and insert in lieu thereof a section appropriating $40,000 for incidental repairs of harbors for which there is no special appropriation provided by law, and for the examination and survey of such rivers and harbors, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, will subserve general interests of commerce. Agreed to.

Mr. WEST submitted an amendment to the clause appropriating $100,000 for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, so as to provide that appropriations shall cease to be available whenever and so long as there shall be an open channel of eighteen feet of water to and from the sea through the South Pass of the Mississippi river. Agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING submitted an amendment providing that it shall not be lawful for any person or corporation to use or occupy any pier or breakwater or other work of the United States for the improvement of rivers and harbors, without the written consent of the Secretary of War, and without authority by law, and providing that any person or corporation who shall knowingly violate the provisions of the act shall be subject to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or a fine not exceeding $500, this provision of the bill to take effect October 1, 1876.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an amendment providing that any person who shall unlawfully injure any pier, breakwater or other work of the United States for the improvement of rivers and harbors, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000.

Mr. THURMAN submitted a substitute for the amendment of Mr. Edmunds, so as to direct the Secretary of War to report to Congress, on the first Monday of December next, what legislation is necessary to protect piers, breakwaters and other public works of the United States against trespass upon or injury to the same.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to amend the substitute of Mr. Thurman so as to direct the Secretary of War to report also all instances in the United States where piers, breakwaters or other works of public improvement by the United States are used, occupied or injured by corporations.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. THURMAN, and the question being on the substitute for the amendment of Mr. Edmunds, it was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS then renewed his amendment punishing by fine not exceeding $1,000 any person who shall unlawfully injure any pier, breakwater or other work. Agreed to—yeas 26, nays 16.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were concurred in.

The question being on the passage of the bill, Mr. EDMUNDS submitted a substitute therefor, appropriating $3,000,000 for the repair and preservation of works commenced for the improvement of rivers and harbors, to be expended under direction of the Secretary of War. Rejected—yeas 12, nays 31.

The bill then passed. Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Cockrell, Conkling, Eaton, Edmunds, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Jones, Florida; Logan, McCreery, Morrill and Wadleigh.

The bill as passed appropriates in the aggregate $5,000,000, the exact sum recommended by the Committee on Appropriations. No change whatever was made in any amount reported by the committee.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on the resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the President's message in regard to the Hamburg massacre. Calendar.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to take up the bill establishing post routes, so as to have it the unfinished business to-morrow. Agreed to—yeas 30, nays 9.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A report exonerating Proctor Knott from all culpability in the matter of the Caldwell dispatch was presented to-day and made the text of a speech by Mr. Knott. He declared himself perfectly satisfied with the unanimous exoneration which he had received from the committee. He read a paragraph from a Philadelphia newspaper which reiterated the charge that he had infamously suppressed the Caldwell dispatch, and would have to say a word about it. He regretted the absence of the late member from Maine, and alluded to his sublime acting which accompanied the disingenuous resolution that gave rise to this investigation. He said Blaine was ill; that the hand of God was upon him. Mr. Knott threw out a doubt that Blaine was really ill, and strongly hinted that his illness was disguised, and only a further cover to postpone and obstruct investigation.

Mr. KNOTT then referred to the attacks of the partisan press, inspired by Blaine, upon him [Knott], who was ill, and labored under great difficulty while speaking, so that much of his speech was unintelligible. He went extensively into the history of the Blaine investigation. He summarized the testimony of Harrison, Scott and Collins. In regard to the testimony of the latter, Mr. Knott said his evidence, taken as a whole, had corroborated the leading statements of Harrison before the committee, and had heightened the impression that there was something which made it necessary to get Caldwell's testimony. When the committee proposed to telegraph Caldwell, Mr. Blaine objected; but perhaps Blaine had good reasons for raising these objections. He went on to rehearse the story of the Caldwell telegram, and said that as soon as he received it he thought it extremely fishy, and it then occurred to him that it was a scheme concocted on this side of the Atlantic to make the Judiciary Committee and the House itself the instrument of perpetrating a fraud on the American people. He was convinced of it, he said, on hearing Mulligan relate the circumstances of his famous interview with Blaine, wherein the latter grovelled abjectly in the dust, imploring Mulligan not to destroy him, and wherein, in the face of a pledge to return the letters, Blaine coolly put them in his pocket. He submitted that after that he had ample grounds for believing that Blaine would not scruple to be a party to the concocting of the Caldwell telegram or anything that would tend to promote his private or political ends. Passing on to the dispatches sent to Caldwell under what he called his mellifluous pseudonym of favo, he said that favo was the Italian word for honeycomb, and he considered the name very appropriate, in consideration of the honey which Caldwell had gathered through the instrumentality of his arch broker, James G. Blaine, and of his being the gushing receptacle of precious treasures extracted for him by the active and disinterested Blaine. Caldwell had adopted the dispatch concocted for him, but he would just as readily adopt a dispatch requesting him to say Blaine stood by and gave directions when God Almighty wheeled the dirt out of which the world was made.

Mr. FRYE replied to Mr. Knott's speech. He said he did not know when he was more pained than to-day, or when his feelings had been so wounded as they had been to-day. An attempt by him to review the testimony under the Tarbox resolution was entirely unnecessary, and an attempt to review it and pronounce judgment on it by the gentleman from Kentucky [Knott], when that case had been postponed until December, was without the slightest justification in honor or parliamentary law. That testimony, when it was reported to the House, would convince beyond doubt every honest, sincere seeker after the truth that Blaine never had aught Smith bonds that were purchased by Scott of Caldwell and sold to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. None but a mind filled with illusionary ideas, filled with malice, filled with wicked purpose, would dare pronounce judgment on a peer of his on money as that. He did not propose to review the testimony in reference to the Caldwell dispatch, but he asserted that it failed to show anything as to Blaine inspiring or sending or seeking to have sent any dispatch to Caldwell. He repeated and again said to Knott, that he might pursue the investigation to the very bitter end, and that at that end he should not find Hon. J. G. Blaine. No mind not filled by bitterness, by malice, by a wicked purpose, would ever dare assert that Blaine instigated Caldwell's clerk [Rised] to publish those dispatches. When Blaine was on the floor the gentleman from Kentucky had not attempted to make any attack upon him. He had undertaken a feeble and unworthy defense against Blaine. The friends of Mr. Knott had asked him to agree to a report that should exculpate him. They said he desired exculpation, because he had unfriendly looks and unfriendly criticism from his own side of the House. He had learned gradually to have confidence in that gentleman, to admire him and to love him, and he had exculpated him, and said that he had kept back that telegram in good faith; but the exhibition of malice which the gentleman from Kentucky had dared to make in the absence of Mr. Blaine had satisfied him that he had not learned or known that gentleman [Knott.] In the deep recesses of his heart that gentleman knew that God had struck down Blaine; that for two and one-half days he had never uttered one word, had never recognized wife or child, had never closed his eyes, and yet he stood up in the House and in the absence of Blaine insinuated that it was all a part of the play; that Blaine was a great and leading character in it, and that he played his part admirably. A gentleman who would do that showed a malice filling his heart driving out discretion, driving out justice, driving out affection, driving out all that is good and pure and holy, and filling it entirely with its own devilish wicked forms. If it was there to-day in full growth, in vigorous life, it was there when Caldwell's telegram was received originally. If it was there then, he would say to the Republican members of the House that they would be justified in voting to a man that the report of the Judiciary Committee was not a righteous and just and fair report, and that it ought to be recommitted to the committee for amendment.

Mr. HUNTON, a member of the Judiciary Committee, referred to a remark made by Mr. Frye, to the effect that no member of the sub-committee had a lingering suspicion that Blaine had anything to do with the Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds.

Mr. FRYE [interrupting]—Did I not say any gentleman with an honest, unprejudiced mind? [Encouragement on the Republican side.]

Mr. HUNTON—Does the gentleman mean to say that I am not on that list?

Mr. FRYE—You may draw your own inferences.

Mr. HUNTON—If he does pronounce—[a pause, during which Mr. Hale sought to take the floor.] I desire an answer from the gentleman from Maine. Does he mean to say that I am not a gentleman?

Mr. FRYE—You heard the remark which I made. If you deem it necessary, you may draw the inference.

Mr. HUNTON—Did you intend that inference to be drawn?

Mr. HOAR—I rise to a question of order. It is not in order for one gentleman to address another directly.

Mr. DOUGLASS, who was standing beside Mr. Hunton, suggested to him audibly to insist on a categorical answer.

Mr. HUNTON [to Frye]—Answer the question categorically.

Mr. FRYE—The one hour that was given to this side of the House is being consumed by the gentleman from Virginia without any right.

Mr. HUNTON—I trust this time will not be taken from the other side of the House. I again desire to call the attention of the gentleman from Maine that before I had answered what he said, he intended a remark from which an improper inference as to my character might be drawn.

Mr. FRYE—Well, now, what does the gentleman desire me to say?

Mr. HUNTON—I desire to ask you categorically whether, in that remark, you meant to reflect on my character.

Mr. FRYE—I mean to say, sir, that in my honest opinion, from the commencement of this investigation of Blaine down to the time of Blaine's attack upon you, there was perhaps no more than ordinary prejudice in your mind, resulting in a certain line of action which Blaine had made on the floor of the House against the Democratic side. I mean to say further, that after Blaine made a speech in this House on the Monday after he read the letter of Robinson stating that he had been called by you into your room and had been questioned for a long time, and you replied to Blaine, your mind has not been, from that time to this, without prejudice against him.

Mr. HUNTON—And that is all which you mean to say?

Mr. FRYE—That is all that I mean to say.

Mr. HUNTON—Very well. Now I desire to go on to state what I rose to say. The gentleman [Frye] stated that he was sure there was not a member of this sub committee who had a lingering suspicion on his mind that Blaine was in any way connection with these Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds. That remark going to the country and not responded to by me would seem to be an assertion that I came to a similar conclusion on the subject. I have endeavored to keep my mind clear of conclusions until the testimony is all in. The testimony is not all in. It has been interrupted by a motion to postpone on the part of Mr. Blaine. The testimony not being all in, I have come to no conclusion on the subject.

Mr. FRYE—If that is true, do you justify the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in bringing that matter before the House?

Mr. HUNTON—I have nothing to do with it. The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee acts for himself, and I act for myself.

Mr. FRYE—Answer me categorically. Now do you justify him?

Mr. HUNTON—I call the gentleman to order. He has no right to address my colleague directly.

Mr. HALE criticized at length the course of Mr. Knott, and said it was a breach of good faith such as no member on the floor had ever been disgraced by participating in. There was no man present who had not been panned by the Democratic editors of to-day. He appealed to both sides of the House to vote against the report exonerating Knott. The report was made principally on technical grounds, but it went further: It did not negative the proposition that there was malice in the heart of Knott, and no man who had listened to his speech would doubt that that was what was moving him to day. It was malice that had been imbedded in his heart for weeks and months and was festering there that lay in wait. In conclusion, he said: If my colleague had sat here in his seat, the gentleman from Kentucky [Knott] would have no more dared to make that speech than the mousing owl dares to venture forth when the eagle is abroad, soaring aloft in his pride. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. McCRARY, a member of the Judiciary Committee, expressed his regret that the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee had taken advantage of the opportunity afforded him in the absence of his colleague, and had discussed the whole subject of the investigation. He compared the treatment received by Mr. Blaine with the generous treatment accorded by the Republican side of the House to Kerr, and declared that Kerr's vindication was not so complete nor so thorough and so overwhelming as was the vindication of Blaine.

Mr. HOAR, another member of the Judiciary Committee, said that he had assented to the report, not on any technical ground, but because he had deemed the gentleman from Kentucky incapable of the act of suppression charged against him. He had thought so because that gentleman's high position as a Representative from the honored State of Kentucky and as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House had outweighed any suspicion growing out of the facts before the committee. He had listened to the speech of that gentleman with the profoundest sorrow and shame, and if he had heard it before signing the report he should not have signed it.

Mr. LAWRENCE, another member of the Judiciary Committee, also expressed his regret at the exhibition witnessed by the House to-day, and said that he would now insist that the report which he had signed should be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee for review.

Mr. HURD, who had presented the report, said that the gentlemen on the minority of the committee who had just spoken did not regret more than he himself did what had transpired to-day. He had presented to the House a report unanimously agreed to, and as to which he had supposed there would be no discussion or debate. He had in conversation given his word of honor to Mr. Frye that there was to be no discussion of the report. He had supposed that all that was intended to be said was that which related to the Chairman of the Committee, and that was necessary for his individual and personal exculpation. He regretted that the debate because it had compelled those gentlemen who had so kindly and generously signed the report and agreed to its being presented to the House to express their approval from it. He was not here to express any opinion as to what had been said by the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, or to make a different proposition which he had discussed. A report had been presented which afforded that gentleman abundant exculpation, and which had been signed by the majority of the committee with cheerfulness and friendliness. He [Hurd] would still maintain that the report was true, and the propositions in it both of law and of fact were abundantly sustained; but six members of the Judiciary Committee having requested of him to have the report withdrawn for further action, he now made the necessary motion for that purpose. He moved that the report be recommitted.

Mr. KNOTT arose amid great excitement, and said: One by one the roses fade [laughter], and for what? Because they have been touched by the frost of truth. After the ship of the line struck the colors, I little expected that I would be compelled to continue the conflict with the yawl; yet, nevertheless, it seems that such is the case. As to the speech which I have delivered, and which has caused so much pain to the gentleman on the other side, I have to say that I would not alter one single word which I have uttered. The men who supposes that I will sit tamely under such a brutal, outrageous, disingenuous and false assault such as was made upon me upon this floor, and such as has been repeated and reiterated in ten thousand and different shapes and in ten thousand different channels throughout the country, and that I will not say a word in my own defense or in my own vindication, mistakes the man. [Turning around to his own side of the House with great animation, and in a spirit of defiance, he continued:] Abandon me if you wish to; vote as you please. I stand here upon every utterance which I made, and I reiterate, as much as I may regret the loss of the friendship of the gentleman from Maine [Frye], who could surrender it on such slight cause, I must say it certainly was not very strong friendship, and that if we must part, I will say to him,

"Fare thee well, and if forever,
Still forever, fare thee well."

[Applause and laughter.] Now what is the head and front of my offending? It is said that I prejudged the case here. I trust such insinuations were inadvertiently made, because they are not justified by the facts. I might even say such an imputation is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. I have only brought to the attention of the House certain facts in regard to the Caldwell telegram without expressing my opinion on those facts at all, or without having prejudged the matter under investigation; but how do these exceedingly virtuous gentlemen deport themselves? They are as much judges of the subject matter of the investigation as I am, yet they can rise to their seats with impunity and say that Blaine is immaculate and as chaste as an icicle that's guarded by frost from purest snow, and hangs on Dian's temple; and [ironically] there is no harm in that; there is no prejudging the case in that; I have not said he is guilty or innocent. I have intimated an opinion on the subject matter of the report, but as to the authenticity of the Caldwell telegram, I have asserted, and I reiterate it here and would reiterate it in the court of Heaven [contemptuous laughter on the Republican side] that I believe it was got up in the interest and to subserve the purposes of James G. Blaine. It has been said that I would not have dared to make a speech had he been here; that I would have bended low and in a gentleman's key and with bated breath and whisp'ring humbleness spoken very differently. I am not responsible for the absence of the late member from Maine. I did not bring about his resignation. I was not or part in it. The floor was as free to him as it was to me; but he saw proper to withdraw from this arena, where no Democrat, no political opponent of his, had made a charge against him, but where he had been assailed by his own friends, and that, too, before he had vindicated his reputation for integrity as a man and as a leader of his party. I was in no way responsible for that. Whether he was acting on the good old suggestion that

"He who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day.
But he who is in battle slain
Will never live to fight again."

I do not know; but he has gone; he has gone from our midst and never to return during the residency of this Congress. Now the whole gist of this matter is simply the authenticity of the Caldwell dispatch, and as to whether or not I acted in good faith in my connection with that matter. The Judiciary Committee has said that I was not blameworthy in the matter, and if they choose to recall it, so be it.

Mr. HURD—In making the motion to recommit, I do it with the object that the minority of the committee may have an opportunity for presenting to the House a minority report.

The report was accordingly recommitted.

Mr. SINGLETON, from the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had failed to agree. The report was adopted and a new conference committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. Singleton, Holman and Foster.

Mr. MORRISON, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on Monday next at twelve o'clock.

Mr. WADDELL called for the yeas and nays, which were refused, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. RANDALL moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole, in order to allow Mr. Garfield to speak in reply to Mr. Lamar, pending which the House adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Illinois.

MORRISON'S OPPONENT FOR CONGRESS.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.—The Republicans of the Seventeenth (Illinois) district yesterday nominated Judge Henry S. Baker, of Alton, their candidate against Wm. E. Morrison, the present Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, August 3.—The Democratic Convention at Jonesboro to-day nominated Hon. R. Town for State Senator, and Joan H. Oberly and J. E. Albright for Representatives.

New York.

DEMOCRATIC-GREENBACK STATE CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The Democratic State Convention, Greenback, is called to meet in this city August 10th.

Tennessee.

ELECTION AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, August 3.—The election today was unusually quiet. Little interest was manifested, as the Republicans had no ticket for county officers. J. J. Rawlings was re-elected County Treasurer, C. L. Anderson was elected Sheriff, and Thomas H. Logwood Judge of the Criminal Court.

Ohio.

RENOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

DAYTON, August 3.—John McMahon, the present Representative in Congress from the Fourth Ohio district, was renominated to day without opposition by the Democratic Convention.

Michigan

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

DETROIT, August 3.—The Republican State Convention met at Lansing to-day, and nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, C. M. Crosswell; Lieutenant Governor, Alonzo Sessions; Secretary of State, Ira C. Holden; State Treasurer, W. B. McCreery; Auditor General, Ralph Ely; Land Commissioner, General B. F. Partridger Attorney General, Otto Kierbenbauker; Superintendent Public Instruction, H. S. Torbett. The following Presidential electors were also chosen: William Doelitz, First; Charles Kemp, Second; Preston Mitchell, Third; Delos Phillips, Fourth; Jacob Denharde, Fifth; Charles Kipp, Sixth; Jeremiah Jenks, Seventh; J. Hanchett, Eighth; William Dunbarr, Ninth; William A. Howard and Henry W. Lord, electors at large.

The following resolutions were adopted: First, The Republican party of Michigan hereby affirms its allegiance and fidelity to the declaration of principles and to the nominees of Republican National Convention recently held at Cincinnati. The nomination of candidates of that convention for President and Vice President eminent for their patriotism, statesmanship and their devotion the honor and integrity of the Government, together with the principles enunciated in their letters of acceptance, are a sure guaranty that the party's record in the future as in the past will be distinguished for the preservation of the Union, faithfulness to its financial engagements, protection to all in the equality of civil and political rights, and a prompt and efficient reform in the Government service.

Second, This history of the party appeals to the patriotism of to-day; with a treasury of exhausted and bankrupt in 1861, it created unlimited financial credit; with eleven States defying the national authority and a gigantic rebellion inaugurated, it has crushed the crisis with a patriotism and unselfishness unequalled in history; with the rebellion closed and the Union saved, it amazed the world by its masterly management of its disbanded armies, and in the exhibition of an unheard of amnesty; it gave to a race liberty and citizenship; the magnitude of the national debt it has reduced in nine years nearly one-fourth; it has steadily lessened the burdens of taxation; its record is its character, and it proudly points to it as a sure guaranty of future fidelity to its trusts.

Third, We therefore invite the co-operation and support of all fair-minded and patriotic men in securing the election of our candidates that will maintain the supremacy of our principles until the civil and political rights of every citizen, native or foreign-born, black or white, shall be respected and maintained in every part of the Union.

Fourth, That the able, honest and faithful administration of our State affairs by our present State officers entitles them to the gratitude of the people, and the record of their administration, with that of their Republican predecessors, cannot fail to challenge the admiration of all fair-minded men.

Fifth, And we present to the electors of the State the ticket this day nominated, and earnestly commend each name there on as worthy of the united and earnest and hearty support of the people of this Commonwealth.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

O'Neill, a murderer, was hanged at St. John's, N.B., yesterday. He was strangled to death.

Policeman Brock, of Newark, N. J., was shot and fatally wounded by a burglar, yesterday morning.

Hon. Moses Y. Tilden, a brother of the Governor, is dangerously ill at his residence in New Lebanon, N. Y. The Governor was summoned to his bedside yesterday.

Thomas Conyghan, a business man and member of one of the first families of Wilkesbarre, Pa., is a forger to a sum of nearly $200,000. His forgeries are upon individuals, firms and banks.

The Chicago Board of Trade yesterday, by a close vote, laid on the table a resolution of a member, Mr. Wright, in favor of restoring the legal tender quality of the silver dollar. Subsequently, on call of twenty-five members, a special meeting was ordered for Monday to consider the question.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Talk About a Pension for Grant.

The President's Financial Condition Quite Comfortable.

The Prospect for Early Adjournment.

The President Willing to Stay All Summer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1876.

Grant Don't Want a Pension.

The statement is made that there is some talk among Republicans about attempting the passage of a bill giving President Grant a pension of ten thousand dollars a year, to relieve him of financial embarrassment brought about through unfortunate speculations. So far as a pension is concerned, it can be authoritatively stated that no knowledge of any such intention of any Republican member has come to the attention of the President, and were there any occasion for such an exhibition of bounty, the present House of Representatives, it was well stated, would be the very last place to go to. It is not likely that any Republican member would undertake such an important measure without first consulting the party directly interested. To give a phase of plausibility to the story it was added that the President had lost all of his property. It can be further authoritatively stated that the President is in no such deplorable financial condition as indicated. He now owns, with one small exception, every particle of property which he possessed when he assumed the duties of Chief Magestrate. Like the property of others, it has lost a little in value, owing to the times. There is not a mortgage on any of his property. The exception stated above was the sale of some real-estate against which he holds a mortgage. Notwithstanding numerous statements to the contrary, the President is well-to-do in comfortable, and it is not necessary for any member to urge any benefaction from a Democratic House of Representatives.

Adjournment.

The President stated to a friend to-day that so far as he was concerned, he could remain here if it did take all summer, so that between the President and Senate influence of maintaining their ground against the attempt of the House to cripple the operations of the Government by the introduction of new legislation in appropriation bills, the probability of an early adjournment is not most encouraging. It now remains with the House, by their action, to decide when Congress shall adjourn.

The Mississippi Report.

Senator Boutwell states that the report on Mississippi election frauds will be presented in the Senate on Saturday. The only questions remaining to be already been given in these dispatches shows a state of society unparalleled in a civilized country.

Indiana Politics.

The resignation by Governor Orth of the Republican nomination was at the suggestion of Senator Morton. The latter states that Orth would have been badly beaten, despite the unity of the Republicans on other points.

Personal.

Lieutenant Ives has been relieved as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Western University, Pittsburgh.

The President Satisfied.

It has been asserted that the President will make a statement before the committee on the whisky prosecutions. He has no such intention, as he considers that the testimony is a sufficient vindication of his course.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1876.

WHISKY TRIAL INVESTIGATION—TESTIMONY OF BABCOCK AND JASON.

The Sub-Committee on the Whisky Frauds to-day resumed the examination of ex-Supervisor Tutton. In reply to a direct question whether he discovered anything to implicate Senator Logan or Farwell, the witness replied he did not, though as to the latter there appeared suspicious circumstances until explained. Yaryan believed he knew everything about law, when, in fact, he knew but little. He had never been able to account for impediments thrown in the way of pooling the whisky frauds, except that Yaryan was working in the interest of the whisky ring, and Brooks, of the secret service, could not be induced to arrest. The witness never spoke three words to General Babcock in his life, until after the latter was indicted. General Babcock then came to him and told him he understood Buford of Wilson had given Washburne, the Chief of the Treasury detectives, $5,000 to induce witness to secure his [Babcock's] conviction before the same commissioner. Babcock told witness never spoke three words to General Babcock in his life, until after the latter was indicted. General Babcock then came to him and told him he understood Buford of Wilson had given Washburne, the Chief of the Treasury detectives, $5,000 to induce witness to secure his [Babcock's] conviction before the same commissioner. Babcock told witness he had been assailed by his own friends, and that, too, before he had vindicated his reputation for integrity as a man and as a leader of his party. I was in no way responsible for that. Whether he was acting on the good old suggestion that

"He who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day.
But he who is in battle slain
Will never live to fight again."

I do not know; but he has gone; he has gone from our midst and never to return during the residency of this Congress. Now the whole gist of this matter is simply the authenticity of the Caldwell dispatch, and as to whether or not I acted in good faith in my connection with that matter. The Judiciary Committee has said that I was not blameworthy in the matter, and if they choose to recall it, so be it.

Mr. HURD—In making the motion to recommit, I do it with the object that the minority of the committee may have an opportunity for presenting to the House a minority report.

The report was accordingly recommitted

Mr. SINGLETON, from the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had failed to agree. The report was adopted and a new conference committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. Singleton, Holman and Foster.

Mr. MORRISON, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on Monday next at twelve o'clock.

Mr. WADDELL called for the yeas and nays, which were refused, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. RANDALL moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole, in order to allow Mr. Garfield to speak in reply to Mr. Lamar, pending which the House adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Illinois.

MORRISON'S OPPONENT FOR CONGRESS.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.—The Republicans of the Seventeenth (Illinois) district yesterday nominated Judge Henry S. Baker, of Alton, their candidate against Wm. E. Morrison, the present Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, August 3.—The Democratic Convention at Jonesboro to-day nominated Hon. R. Town for State Senator, and Joan H. Oberly and J. E. Albright for Representatives.

New York.

DEMOCRATIC-GREENBACK STATE CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The Democratic State Convention, Greenback, is called to meet in this city August 10th.

Tennessee.

ELECTION AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, August 3.—The election today was unusually quiet. Little interest was manifested, as the Republicans had no ticket for county officers. J. J. Rawlings was re-elected County Treasurer, C. L. Anderson was elected Sheriff, and Thomas H. Logwood Judge of the Criminal Court.

Ohio.

RENOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

DAYTON, August 3.—John McMahon, the present Representative in Congress from the Fourth Ohio district, was renominated to day without opposition by the Democratic Convention.

Michigan

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

DETROIT, August 3.—The Republican State Convention met at Lansing to-day, and nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, C. M. Crosswell; Lieutenant Governor, Alonzo Sessions; Secretary of State, Ira C. Holden; State Treasurer, W. B. McCreery; Auditor General, Ralph Ely; Land Commissioner, General B. F. Partridger Attorney General, Otto Kierbenbauker; Superintendent Public Instruction, H. S. Torbett. The following Presidential electors were also chosen: William Doelitz, First; Charles Kemp, Second; Preston Mitchell, Third; Delos Phillips, Fourth; Jacob Denharde, Fifth; Charles Kipp, Sixth; Jeremiah Jenks, Seventh; J. Hanchett, Eighth; William Dunbarr, Ninth; William A. Howard and Henry W. Lord, electors at large.

The following resolutions were adopted: First, The Republican party of Michigan hereby affirms its allegiance and fidelity to the declaration of principles and to the nominees of Republican National Convention recently held at Cincinnati. The nomination of candidates of that convention for President and Vice President eminent for their patriotism, statesmanship and their devotion the honor and integrity of the Government, together with the principles enunciated in their letters of acceptance, are a sure guaranty that the party's record in the future as in the past will be distinguished for the preservation of the Union, faithfulness to its financial engagements, protection to all in the equality of civil and political rights, and a prompt and efficient reform in the Government service.

Second, This history of the party appeals to the patriotism of to-day; with a treasury of exhausted and bankrupt in 1861, it created unlimited financial credit; with eleven States defying the national authority and a gigantic rebellion inaugurated, it has crushed the crisis with a patriotism and unselfishness unequalled in history; with the rebellion closed and the Union saved, it amazed the world by its masterly management of its disbanded armies, and in the exhibition of an unheard of amnesty; it gave to a race liberty and citizenship; the magnitude of the national debt it has reduced in nine years nearly one-fourth; it has steadily lessened the burdens of taxation; its record is its character, and it proudly points to it as a sure guaranty of future fidelity to its trusts.

Third, We therefore invite the co-operation and support of all fair-minded and patriotic men in securing the election of our candidates that will maintain the supremacy of our principles until the civil and political rights of every citizen, native or foreign-born, black or white, shall be respected and maintained in every part of the Union.

Fourth, That the able, honest and faithful administration of our State affairs by our present State officers entitles them to the gratitude of the people, and the record of their administration, with that of their Republican predecessors, cannot fail to challenge the admiration of all fair-minded men.

Fifth, And we present to the electors of the State the ticket this day nominated, and earnestly commend each name there on as worthy of the united and earnest and hearty support of the people of this Commonwealth.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

O'Neill, a murderer, was hanged at St. John's, N.B., yesterday. He was strangled to death.

Policeman Brock, of Newark, N. J., was shot and fatally wounded by a burglar, yesterday morning.

Hon. Moses Y. Tilden, a brother of the Governor, is dangerously ill at his residence in New Lebanon, N. Y. The Governor was summoned to his bedside yesterday.

Thomas Conyghan, a business man and member of one of the first families of Wilkesbarre, Pa., is a forger to a sum of nearly $200,000. His forgeries are upon individuals, firms and banks.

The Chicago Board of Trade yesterday, by a close vote, laid on the table a resolution of a member, Mr. Wright, in favor of restoring the legal tender quality of the silver dollar. Subsequently, on call of twenty-five members, a special meeting was ordered for Monday to consider the question.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The War in the East.

THE OUTRAGES AT SMYRNA.

LONDON, August 3.—The statement that the Zeibeks had killed and fired the people on the streets of Smyrna is an absurd exaggeration. A letter to the *Times*, adverse to the Turks, says of the affair that 3,000 volunteers arrived on the 15th of July from the interior to embark for the seat of the Turkish war. They were permitted to parade in the Frank quarter. *En route* to the barracks they plundered some shops and injured about a dozen persons, two seriously. The consuls visited the Governor and demanded the punishment of the culprits and security in the future, and both were promised.

THE TURKS CLAIM ANOTHER VICTORY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 3.—Official dispatches state that the Turks captured the Servian fortified possessions near Gurguzovatz, inflicting a heavy loss.

TURKS ENTRAPPED AND SLAUGHTERED.

BELGRADE, August 3.—After the fight at Pandirolo three Turkish battalions and 500 Circassians crossed the frontier into Servia. General Horvatovich, the Servian commander, feigned to retreat. The Turks followed him and occupied the village on the plain. On Tuesday the Servians attacked the Turks, taking them by surprise, and massacred the entire detachment.

HELP FOR THE MONTENEGRINS.

RAGUSA, August 3.—Seven hundred Catholics, with a number of Turks, have gone over to the Montenegrins.

FIGHTING FOR POSSESSION OF KUJAZEVATZ.

LONDON, August 4.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Kujazevatz says: The Servians occupy strong entrenchments on the left branch of the Timok river, the capture of which would decide the fate of Kujazevatz. About Eyoub Pasha, with an army of thirty-five battalions and twenty four pieces of artillery, reached this point on the 1st. He has had several severe engagements with the Servians. After grapevine dispatches.

HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED — RUSSIA ANXIOUS FOR INTERVENTION—SAITSCHAR CAPTURED BY SERVIANS.

LONDON, August 3.—The *Standard's* correspondent with the Northeast Servian army, in a dispatch from Paratchui, reports heavy fighting on the Lower Timok. The Servians claim to have recaptured Izvor. The authorities are quiet on the subject. The correspondent says an English and four hundred wounded are expected at Paratchui, and there are seventy at Jagodina without a surgeon.

Tcherayeff's army of 20,000 is in an intrenched camp at Alexinatz and Deligrad; two hours' march in the rear are redoubts and earthworks holding two brigades. Prince Milan and Minister Ristics are at Deligrad.

The *Standard's* Paris dispatch reports that 2,000 men and twelve Krupp cannon left Fig for Servia on the 1st. 1,500 more men and twenty-four Krupp guns will soon be dispatched to complete the contingent which the Khedive is bound to furnish the Sultan.

The *Presse* publishes under reserve, as not yet confirmed, a statement that France has been invited by Russia to take part with the other Powers in efforts at mediation, and replied that it would be better first that the Powers understood what are to be the bases of negotiations. Russia evidently wishes for immediate intervention in Turkey.

The *Daily News'* dispatch from Pesth says a rumor has been received from Semlin that the Turks have taken Saitschar. Dervish Pasha is expected at Trebinje with thirty battalions to reinforce Mukhtar Pasha. General Klimath, chief of staff to General Zach, died on Wednesday last, having been wounded six or seven times.

A Berlin telegram to the *Times* says that although the Turkish advance is slow, Servia's only chance is through mediation of the Powers, which is likely to follow the next serious batt

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1876.

ALL but two of the Prohibition nominees in Massachusetts have very sensibly refused to become assistant Democrats, by declining to serve.

THE Democratic campaign in Virginia is progressing apace. The other night the United States flag in front of the Lynchburg Postoffice was mutilated so as to effectually destroy it.

AUGUST opens with a more cheerful feeling in business circles at most of the leading trade centers, not as the result of an actual increase in business, but because of the indications of an early increase in several most important departments.

THE Democratic mass meeting in this city, announced for to-morrow evening, has been postponed, owing, it is stated, "to previous engagements of the speakers expected," but in reality, no doubt, on account of the non-appearance of those long-expected letters from TILDEN and HENDRICKS.

THERE is another conflict in Illinois between the State and Federal courts, as to jurisdiction and the rights of judgment creditors and bondholders of corporations. A sensitive decision regarding the matter, which is one of general importance, should be obtained without delay from the Supreme Court of the United States.

HENDRICKS, also, is a great "reformer." On the 25th day of February, 1858, he voted in the Senate of the United States for a measure introduced by apostate DOOLITTLE, providing that no colored man should vote unless he was worth $250 in his own right or in the right of his wife. The proposition received only three votes, that of HENDRICKS being one.

Down in Maine our friends are getting a good ready for the fray in September. Last year the Democrats stole a march on the Republicans, and, emboldened by the reduction of the Republican majority, and with work and TILDEN'S "barrel of money" they hope to do better this year. But the Republicans will be too thoroughly organized to permit the Democracy to capture the State.

IT is rumored in New York journalistic circles that Governor TILDEN has assumed a mortgage on the *Tribune* building held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and that that journal will shortly appear as a TILDEN and HENDRICKS organ. It is also stated that the great "railroad wrecker" recently lifted a heavy mortgage from the lottery building of the Louisville *Courier-Enquirer*.

WE LEARN from the Boston *Advertiser* that there is a proposition on foot to pass a bill conferring upon President GRANT on his retirement the office of Permanent President of the Smithsonian Institution, with a salary of $10,000 or $12,000 per annum. "The principal object of this measure," says that paper, "is apparent from the reported fact that the President will retire from his present office a comparatively poor man." Is President GRANT a scientist?

THE bill authorizing the sale of the Osage lands, a tract as large as the State of Rhode Island, in Southeastern Kansas, has become a law. There was a great suit at law between the railroad companies and the settlers for the possession of the lands, which was decided in favor of the settlers by the United States Supreme Court, last April, and now under this act the lands not already taken are put in the market. The measure is of great importance to that State.

THE poet TENNYSON has just published a carefully revised edition of his works. In the epic of "King Arthur" as now arranged, he has written several new passages, as his wont in revising his poems, and some of these have much merit. There are perpetually slight changes made by him also in the older poems, which make it worth while to read them over every few years, even if there were not a better reason for doing so in the perennial and increasing charm they have.

LATE San Francisco papers furnish complete statistics of the business of that city for the harvest year of 1875-6, and for the first six months of this year. The whole body of facts shows a decline in the value of exports to Great Britain, consequent upon the decline in the value of breadstuffs; a very great increase in treasure receipts and decrease in treasure exports; increased coinage, decreased passenger arrivals, increased tonnage to decreased ship arrivals, and a large harvest to be followed by the largest.

THE Republicans of Massachusetts mean business. They are quietly organizing in every town and city in the State, and propose to make a clean sweep of everything. They can do this if they will. The party there has a powerful reserve force, which is only brought out at Presidential elections. This reserve is equal to 50,000 strong. The voting population of the State is about 180,000, yet only from 80,000 to 95,000 votes are cast at the State elections. HAYES and WHEELER ought to have at least 60,000 majority in the old Bay State.

SOME idea of the part which petroleum plays in the commerce of New York is afforded by the statement that in the single week ending the 25th ultimo no less than twenty-eight vessels left that port with cargoes of petroleum, while fifty more were loading. The stock in Europe is represented to be much reduced, while the use of petroleum everywhere is steadily growing. There is also a general feeling that when the usual home trade opens, early in September, and jobbers begin to lay in their winter stock, prices will rule even higher than now.

THE Republicans of Indiana are determined that their public servants shall be wholly above even a suspicion of "crookedness." To this end the resignation of EX-Minister ORTH, their candidate for Governor, from the ticket, certain charges affecting his character in a Pendletonian and Hendricksonian sense having been made against him in connection with the Venezuelan claims. This withdrawal, supplemented as it will be by the substitution of a candidate with an absolutely unimpeachable record, insures a Waterloo defeat for the Democracy of that State alike at the October and November elections. The outlook for "Blue Jeans" WILLIAMS is indeed blue.

COLORADO being now a member of the Federal Union by proclamation of the President of the United States, a call has been issued by the Chairman of the Republican Committee of that State for a convention to meet at Pueblo, August 23, to nominate candidates for State offices. The Democrats have not yet issued their call, but will probably meet soon. The coming State election will be fiercely contested, and will bring out a full vote. The candidates are numerous and hard at work. The general impression seems to be that each party will nominate its best men, and that some may be called upon who do not want office. There is plenty of good material and many brilliant men out there on the frontier, and when the Senators and Representatives take their seats the country will not be likely to be ashamed of them. Great interest is taken in the Presidential election, and HAYES and WHEELER clubs are organizing throughout the State.

AN IMPORTANT system in bridging and spanning areas of space has been invented by a New York engineer, who has applied it to a section of the proposed Turbelier Elevated Silent Safety Railway, of that city. Some experiments made on Tuesday gave great satisfaction to a large party of scientists. The new bridge is made up of a series of ordinary steam and small water pipes, there being three principal ones, the central one being a neutral axis, while all are laid or held with clamps, holding them in position, with lead between the clamps and the pipes or tubes to prevent friction, the whole forming an arch. That is the whole of the invention. The clamps fastening the tubes are placed at intervals near the girder, merely as a balance, and all the strain is in a vertical line, down through the center of the tubes; hence the clamps can only be broken by extraordinary means, if at all, and there is said to be no influence on the longitudinal beam, proper. The longitudinal beam in the model tested was a little over one-fifteenth the caliber of the beam proper, and the transverse beam tested was a little over one tenth of the caliber of the beam to be constructed on an operating road. The locomotive to be used on the elevated railway will be of ten tons weight. The test on the model of the section of the bridge or span was made by subjecting it to the strain of sixteen tons, net, of pig iron. The test disclosed a defection on the longitudinal beam of five-sixteenths of an inch, and the transverse beam one-eighth of an inch. Another ton weight was added to the sixteen tons of dead weight, for a second test, when the longitudinal beam deflected three-eighths of an inch, and the transverse beam three-sixteenths of an inch. The engineers and railroad men who were present, took a great deal of interest in examining the model and the progress of the tests, and expressed their entire satisfaction with the results. It is claimed that the invention will revolutionize bridge building, it being lighter, stronger and cheaper than any other style.

LIKE its neighboring country of Sweden, the stout little Kingdom of Denmark evinces a lively interest in the important question of prison reform. The prison system of that country was in an advanced stage even before the late International Congress, but it appears to have taken a new departure since, the corrective institutions of the realm now being conducted on the principles approved by the Congress, while an act has recently been passed establishing the "progressive" system of prison treatment absolutely and in its integrity. Already, it is stated, the system has brought a life and vigor into the punishment, hitherto unknown, thereby showing that men are still men under all conditions, and that they are actuated and controlled by the same motives inside as they are outside of prison walls. Under the new system the prisoner feels that he has an object to struggle for. He feels also that he has something to lose, for if his behavior is bad he is removed to a lower class; and if he commits a fault, he must remain longer in the class where he is. An increasing measure of liberty, in which the will is both tried and strengthened, is gradually accorded to him, as his good conduct and his advancement from class to class may warrant. As a result, it is affirmed that scarcely a man fails to make his advance from class to class within the minimum time, so anxious are they all to get the increased privileges which each successive stage offers to their ambition. If there were extant more of the spirit of kindness and sympathy on the part of prison guardians, and a truer desire to win back the prisoner to the ways of honesty and virtue, it is probable that relapses into crime after discharge would be diminished to a very marked extent.

THE Democratic Legislature of Illinois two years ago passed an act for the purpose of allowing the city of Chicago to make a low assessment of property for the purpose of State taxation and a high assessment of the same property for the same purposes of local taxation. To conform to the provisions of the State Constitution all acts are obliged to be uniform, and an attempt was made to meet this provision, but according to a late decision of the Supreme Court this failed and thus the whole act is invalid. This decision makes illegal some millions of dollars of taxes assessed in Chicago, and reduces that city to the verge of bankruptcy. It is also the cause of the present suspension of municipal government in East St. Louis, and will greatly trouble other cities of the State in which an attempt has been made to execute this law. The Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* (Democratic) says of the Legislature in question:

> For stupidity and inefficiency it surpassed any legislative body in the world, unless, perhaps, some of the negro Legislatures in the Southern States. Every single law passed by it which has been brought before the Supreme Court has been declared unconstitutional, but they were nevertheless powerful for evil. Ten million dollars will not make good the loss to the people of this State on account of the utter incompetency of that Assembly, which was unable to pass an effective law for the publication of its own proceedings.

TO SAVE the children, and to save them in such a condition that good citizens can be made of them, is one of the supreme duties of the hour. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* says there are in that city at least a hundred thousand children under five years of age who during the summer will not have had a breath of the purified air of the park. The problem of placing the homes of the common people in more open districts and nearer the trees must be solved by American ingenuity, the grasp of numerous questions concerning the yet unbuilt portions of that and other populous centers. Above all other causes of infant mortality, and in a certain sense perpetuating them, are the ignorance and neglect of what young children need for their healthy growth. This evil extends throughout the poorer classes, and would of itself result almost in the extermination of their offspring, were it not for those redeeming elements found in the instincts of the little ones which drive them into the streets almost as soon as they can walk, and lead them to make frequent and constant demands for sustenance. Nevertheless the children perish for lack of knowledge on the part of their parents, and it is the duty of a Christian civilization to see that this knowledge is not withheld.

GREAT complaints come up from all parts of the West over the crippling of the signal service by the Democratic House of Representatives. Most of the stations cut off are the very ones that govern the attaches in making an intelligent forecast of the condition of the weather, and those which aided in fixing the price of cereals. Thus, when there is a rainstorm in Chicago and the Northwest, the price of wheat goes up, and dealers at other points, noticing the reports of a rain, know at once that the price is changed long before the quotations of the day are sent to the Board of Trade. Most of the North west offices are all cut off, and the few that remain are not nearly sufficient in number to enable the observer to make more than a guess at the state of the weather for the succeeding twenty-four hours. This will also be a great obstacle to Western pork packers in the pursuit of their business. The continuance of the service in a degree of efficiency adequate to the wants of the public was exceedingly important, and it was probably this importance which determined the Confederate House upon its practial destruction.

THE COMMERCIAL wisely refrained from saying anything about Belknap's acquittal. It intends to keep its readers ignorant of the fact—*Post*.

Twenty-four hours before this mendacious paragraph appeared the COMMERCIAL said, editorially:

> The Senate has refused to impeach Belknap, on the ground of want of jurisdiction. But he carries his own punishment with him. Conviction could have added nothing to the mental anguish which he must endure in public confidence.

The same issue of this paper also contained an extended account of the proceedings in the case from our special Washington correspondent, in which he said:

> Had the proposition in the secret session of yesterday been adopted to permit Senators to separate their votes, that is to disengage the question of guilt from that of jurisdiction, the respondent would have been convicted by an almost unanimous vote. With the existing doubts as to jurisdiction such Republican Senators as Edmunds and Sherman voted guilty. Both the Pennsylvania Senators voted guilty.

Liars should cultivate long memories.

TEN or twelve years ago the New York stock brokers were, with few exceptions, happy and contented, deeming themselves fortunate that they had chosen an occupation in which they could make money so readily and plenty of it. To-day, according to current newspaper reports, they are, with but few exceptions, bemoaning that their lot is such a hard one, and regretting that they have no profession or regular business to fall back upon, now that the brokerage business is virtually done for. At that time fathers were generally anxious to place their sons in brokers' offices, the road to fortune in Wall street seemed so short and easy to travel. Now they are anxious to place them anywhere else than in such offices. Fully two-thirds of the brokers to-day do not, it is stated, earn enough in the way of commissions to pay their washing bills. They are living upon their principal, or those who have no principal, upon borrowed money or the charity of friends. "All is not gold that glitters," by any means.

THE people of some of the Western towns are organizing "anti-tramp" vigilance committees. There is no doubt that the tramp nuisance is becoming more and more unendurable, and it is no wonder that public indignation has at length become aroused to that degree that people have become a law unto themselves, and are banding together for self-protection. Ostensibly they are in search of work, but they will not work if they cannot steal. The only means to get rid of them is to arrest them on sight, put them at hard work and rigorously enforce the laws, when they will clear out on the first opportunity. All sickly sentimentality as to working them on the public streets, or on county poor farms or on the highway, is lost when applied to these traveling perpetrators of every crime known to the criminal calendar, the worst of which is outraging defenseless women and girls.

THERE is a steady upward movement in the volume of exports from Philadelphia, as is shown by the fact that despite the business depression the imports at the Custom House during the last fiscal year aggregated a larger amount than in the year preceding the panic. Following is a statement furnished the *Press* by the Collector of the port:

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND DUTIES AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Duties.
1872	$120,489,803	$36,394,651	$8,626,670 29
1873	96,632,188	29,186,923	7,697,287 76
1874	24,437,880	29,878,911	8,392,159 42
1875	23,457,334	31,936,727	8,164,518 70
1876	22,483,587	40,254,075	8,282,420 32
Total	$120,499,192	$157,509,689	$41,162,005 33

This statement does not, the *Press* says, include Centennial imports, as it cannot yet be ascertained what proportion of them will be returned. It is noteworthy that, as appears from the above statistics, the foreign trade of Philadelphia shows a handsome balance on the right side.

THE last bulletin of the Boston Public Library has a very interesting statement pertaining to early explorations in America, founded upon authorities classed in the library collection, of which there are many. Relative to the voyages of JOHN and SEBASTIAN CABOT, the controversy is particularly interesting. It is not generally known, we believe, that the only authentic portrait of SEBASTIAN CABOT, representing him as an old man with forked beard, with his hand holding dividers on a globe, is mentioned by PURCHAS, while living at Whitehall, whence it disappeared; and that after a long while it was discovered in Scotland, afterward passing into the hands of RICHARD BIDDLE, who brought it to this country. It was finally burned in a house in Boston, after, however, a copy had been made of it, which is now in the gallery of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

THE laying of the first stone of the new locks of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal took place last Tuesday, in the presence of an immense assemblage. General WEITZELL, the United States Government Engineer in charge of the work, and other prominent persons, addressed the concourse. The work, when completed, will be one of great importance in a commercial point of view. In 1873 the business of the canal amounted to a tonnage of 1,200,729 tons, more than twelve times the tonnage of 1855, the year the canal was first opened for traffic. The trade of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan is as yet only in its infancy, and the completion of the new works will afford that expansive region vastly increased facilities for developing and marketing its varied and valuable resources.

THE condition of the lake and canal transportation business is as depressed as ever. Rates, indeed, are lower now than ever before. According to the Buffalo *Express*, the average rate for the month of July was 2c for wheat, 1.7 for corn, on lake from Chicago and Milwaukee to Buffalo, and 5.9c for wheat, 5.4c for corn on canal from Buffalo to New York. The highest rate was 2¼c for wheat on lake at the first of the month, 6¼c for wheat on canal from July 6 to the 12th, and the lowest was 1¾c for wheat on lake, and 5¾c for wheat on canal during the latter portion of the month from about the 20th. The average rate for wheat last month was 2.7c on lake and 6.2c on canal. The railways are in no more prosperous condition.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Servia is a lucifer match in a hay cart.

Mrs. Lazarus is at Long Branch. Dives is there also.

Four Cunarders are now tied up in the Clyde and offered for sale.

A Baltimore man has just been granted a patent for an "improvement in oysters."

There are 249 John Smiths and 130 John Browns in the New York City Directory for 1876.

The New Jersey silk manufacturers are much elated over the prospects of a brisk fall trade.

Both silver and nickel have lately been found at Rauch's Mill, near Nippenose, in this State.

Philadelphia has 40,000 more dwellings than New York, and hence is a far healthier city.

It is reported that the New Jersey cranberry crop was seriously injured by the recent hot weather.

The applicants for admission to the United States cavalry service are very numerous just now.

Export purchases of breadstuffs from New York are retarded by the difficulty with the longshoremen.

Here is a chance for marketmen. Experts say that the hind legs of rats are as tender as frogs or chickens.

Darwin's new work is entitled "The Results of Cross and Self-Fertilization in the Vegetable Kingdom."

Moody's address has been printed in the Malagasy language, the vernacular of the people of Madagascar.

The British Postoffice Department has determined to adopt the American system of carrying the transatlantic mails.

On the morning of the 18th instant the planet Venus will be only about forty and a quarter millions of miles from us.

The British army list has this year, for the first time, the name of Queen Victoria at its head as the chief commander of the forces.

There is some fear that the gold in the Treasury may not be sufficient for both the public debt interest and the sinking fund provisions.

The Providence Tool Company is turning out 666 Peabody-Martini rifles for the Turkish Government a day, the contract being for 300,000 more.

Either the world will come to an abrupt and fiery termination on the 26th of this month, or Mr. Carl Guggenheim, of Berlin, is a false prophet.

Well executed counterfeits on the new silver dime, which have been well circulated, may be detected by their tin-like appearance and sharp jingle.

Sheriff Conner returns on the execution of $7,000,000 against Tweed, "no goods." He might also return "no Tweed." Tilden has not yet returned "no Sheriff."

It is a favorable sign that the antagonism between labor and capital, which has been a serious hindrance to a revival of business, is much less pronounced than it was.

The Colorado crops this year promise to be prodigious. They have conquered the grasshoppers, and the grain, vegetable and hay crop will be wonderful, and of the best.

Plover, snipe and curlews are just now returning in vast flocks from their Northern breeding resorts and spreading over the shores and marshes of the Atlantic coast.

They are trying Chinese men and women at San Francisco, the former for importing the latter, the latter for being imported, for immoral purposes, but it is up-hill business.

A Brooklyn inventor is experimenting with a new motor, by means of which he expects to propel street cars at a cost of not over twenty-five cents a day. Where's Keeley?

Although the ocean steamships are taking to Europe about as much freight as they can carry, the inward freight is very light, and covers only a small part of the running expenses.

The eighty-one ton guns which the English authorities are experimenting with now burn powder so large that each grain, or tube, is carried separately and put in by a small boy.

Hume said of America in 1745, "An asylum is secured in that solitary world for liberty and science." Sumner ought to have cited this in his "Prophetic Voices," but did not.

The manufacturers and importers of hardware in New York are in session, for the purpose of organizing an association of their trade similar to those of other trades already organized.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana seems to be in a state of war with the lower courts. Out of thirty-nine cases appealed twenty-nine have just been either reversed, amended or remanded.

A Connecticut chemist has discovered how to get the fertilling properties out of stable manure so that it can be transported in very small bulk, while the residue makes first-class paper stock.

The late rise in the Red river has formed a raft of timber in the narrow places where the old raft was removed, which, if left to itself, will soon again be a permanent obstruction to navigation.

It is reported in St. Louis that McKee, despairing of an immediate release from prison, has disposed of his stock in the *Globe* to a gentleman who has long been connected with it, probably "Mack."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HAY FEVER. A POPULAR TREATISE ON THE DISEASE KNOWN AS "ROSE COLD," "HAY FEVER," "JUNE COLD," AND "AUTUMNAL CATARRH," INCLUDING ACCOUNTS OF SEVERAL HUNDRED CASES. By George M. Beard, A. M., M. D., author of "Our Home Physician," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

So many persons are afflicted, directly or remotely, with "Hay Fever," that a work like this, of a scientific character, by a competent physician, written in a practical and popular form and free from technical language, will supply a long-felt want, and will be welcomed by thousands. The work is valuable in a two-fold sense, for suggesting means to prevent the disease, and suitable remedies and directions to effect a cure. The plan of the work is, first, a history of the disease; second, reliable information from two hundred cases: third, the nature and causes of the disease; fourth, the means to be used to prevent and relieve cases, and fifth, details of specific cases by correspondence and otherwise. The theory of the disease, according to the author's experience, is that "it is a complex result of a nervous system, especially sensitive in this direction, acted upon by the enervating influence of heat, and by any one of several of a large number of vegetable and other irritants." We find among the correspondents, on page 237, a letter from Dr. T. F. Gallaher, of this city, in reply to an inquiry about hay-fever in Pittsburgh, which the author had been informed was especially prevalent. Dr. G. writes that the smoke and soot relieves instead of creating the disease, and that it is more prevalent in the rural districts of the city than in the more populous portions. We think Dr. G., our school associate in boyhood days, is correct in his theory.

BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Centenary Edition. Published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

No one at this day questions the ability of the distinguished author in his great life work. It is a monument that will live through generations, and will link the name of George Bancroft to fame, and how ever much some writers may assail some of his statements, they do not question his ability as an author. This edition comprises six volumes and is thoroughly revised, and published in a convenient size and sold at a low rate. Those who could not afford to buy the larger volumes, will find this edition just the thing. The history is brought down to the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain in 1782. The work deserves and should have a wide sale, and the publishers are entitled to thanks for publishing this cheap edition.

STARBOARD AND PORT: The "Nettie" Along Shore. By George H. Hepworth. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

A summer yacht cruise along the coasts of Maine and Labrador is rich and varied, but when the leading spirit is a famous preacher—the well-known Dr. Hepworth, of New York city—the attractions are greater. He has been in the habit of spending the summer in excursions of this kind, and his book embodies not only a racy account of the cruise, but some wise suggestions relative to yachting, that ought to yield a rich fruitage. The incidents of a trip of this character are generally heavy, but in this instance they are breezy and spicy. His views of yacht building and yachting are sound and practicable. He thinks yachts are badly ventilated, comfort sacrificed to accomplish speed, and urges the building of sea-going yachts, with hardy sea-going owners, instead of making them toy and racing boats, and suggests the style of build to secure strength and safety. The book is thoroughly interesting and readable, entirely free from professional starch, and written in a pleasant colloquial style.

CENTENARY MEMORIAL OF THE PLANTING AND GROWTH OF PRESBYTERIANISM IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND PARTS ADJACENT. Printed for the Publishing Committee, and for sale by W. W. Waters, Presbyterian Bookstore, Pittsburgh.

The memorial occasion held in Pittsburgh December 7th and 9th, 1875, and the historical discourses at the convention of some of the leading Presbyterian synods, are fresh in the minds of many of our readers. And the interest was general in the fact that the centennial of Presbyterianism was a part of the local history of this city and vicinity. There are eight discourses, each representing a distinctive feature of Presbyterianism and religious and civil periods. All bear the work of careful preparation and of cultured minds, and while the book is published in the interest of that church, there are many portions of these discourses that are a common heritage to all denominations. The book is elegantly printed, and reflects credit upon the late Mr. Benjamin Singerly, as a beautiful specimen of book making. The appendices and illustrations are fine, the latter being portraits of distinguished ministers who have chiefly resided in this community, and also of institutions under the fostering care of the Presbyterian Church. This book should have a large sale, as it is worthy of a place in the library of members of every denomination. The profits arising from this publication will be appropriated to the endowment of the Elliott Lectureship in Allegheny Theological Seminary.

GENTLEFOLKS AND OTHERS. By Julia Dubring, author of "Philosophers and Fools." Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

These essays, thirteen in number, are the outgrowth of one who has read a good deal, and has closely watched the current of life thought in society. Some of the views of the fair author are indefensible, at least wide apart from the sentiments of acknowledged authorities. But the important characteristics of these papers are the clear insight into the usages and back of society, pungent method of attacking wrong-doing, and scalpel-like way of dealing with cant and the frauds that pester society. Whatever faults appear in the essays arise more from carefulness in writing, than a knowledge of what was expected in an author. There is a rugged ness of style sometimes perceptible, but there may be culled many a nugget of pure gold. The essays relate to gentlefolks, letter-writers, lovers of nature, roving, egotists, theives, confidants, our knights, authors and kindred themes. Reader, get the book, and you will be edified and instructed.

ILLUSTRATED LESSONS IN OUR LANGUAGE; or, How to Speak and Write Correctly. Designed to teach English Grammar without its technicalities. By G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D. Price 40 cents. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The attempt to impart instruction to young children to speak and write correctly is most happily attained in this volume. It is a work such as would be expected from Professor Quackenbos, the plan of which is well outlined in the following extract from the preface: "This little volume is the result of an earnest effort to teach young children, in a natural and common sense way, how to speak and write correctly; to enable them to master the leading principles of English grammar, without its technicalities, easily, thoroughly, because intelligently and practically."

PERSONAL.

The real name of Signorina Spelterina, who walks the tight rope over Niagara Falls, is Sarah McGinnis, and she is a native of Limerick.

There are two Turkish warriors bearing the name of Osman Pacha, just as there are two Sioux scalpers, each bearing the name of Sitting Bull.

There is a girl ten years old living in Rockville, Conn., who can converse with considerable fluency in five different languages. At fifteen she will be dead or idiotic.

It sometimes pays to be civil to a poor clerk in a hotel dining-room. Miss Melissa Elder, who occupied that position in Atchison, Kan., has fallen heir to $560,000—when she gets it.

Congressional Printer Clapp's home is in Buffalo, N. Y. The *Courier* of that city, a thorough Democratic journal, expresses its "full confidence that he will be able to vindicate himself from the charges made against him."

The King of Greece is paying a short visit to England. An absurd rumor prevails that his wife refused to accompany him in consequence of the coolness of the relations between England and Russia. The story is, of course, a canard.

Governor Hayes was originally taken up at the bar by a gentleman recently deceased, whose widow is a niece of Mrs. J. D. Defrees, of Indianapolis. Governor Hayes' start as a lawyer was about the year 1856, when he became the partner of the late Richard M. Corwine, of Cincinnati, who was the first to recognize his great qualities of mind and heart.

A dinner has just been given in London, which shows to what depths of degradation high-born women can sink. The feast was given by the Marchioness of T——and Lady T. H. to celebrate the elopement of their sister, Lady D——, or, as they are said to have put it, the reuniting of the sisters on the common ground of divorces.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

OHIO PYLE FALLS.

Romantic Scenery—Pittsburgh Indians Off Their "Reservation."

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FALLS CITY, PA., August 3, 1876.

Nestled among the outlying spurs of the mountains, seventy-four miles distant from your smoke and dirt-begrimed town, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio—or, to be strictly accurate, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railway—is the pretty village of the plain, "Falls City." The Youghiogheny river, a mountain stream, flows by in ever-changing cascades, and tumbling water falls, a miracle of joy and beauty to the eye of the tired denizen and weary politician, who at this season are wont to resort here for health and pleasure. Ohio Pyle Falls, a tiny Niagara, is nearly opposite our hotel, while Cucumber Falls, a mile above, is a wondrous kaleidescope of flashing beauty, like the foaming rapids of this great prototype. Nor are we without points of venerable and historic interest. Fort Necessity, the grave of the brave and unfortunate Braddock, Dunbar's Camp, &c., all lie within a radius of ten or twenty miles, and are Meccas to which will ever repair the patriot and scholar and muse for a while "weeping hermits" there.

Like all public resorts we have, even in this sequestered spot, felt the effect of the panic, and visitors are now few and far between. Hence the recent advent of a distinguished party from Pittsburgh, although traveling, like the Prince of Wales *incog.*, has inspired new life among the habitues of the Falls, and dissipated for a time the gloom which seems inseparable from rural solitude and quiet. One of the party, a prominent medicine man of your city, assumes the sacred title and title of "Shaman." Another from Lawrenceville, a well-known brewer of gigantic frame and proportions, and recently Chairman of the Committee on Vice and Immorality in the State Legislature, is recognized by his confreres as their chief "Sitting Bull." A third "Kill-Eagle," hails from McKeesport, while "Black Swan" and "Crazy Horse" are from your neighboring city of Allegheny. They each appear to be really friendly and not hostile Sioux, and hence have no difficulty in exchanging or bartering with our people for such supplies as they need in the way of ammunition, fishing tackle and fire-water. They all rise very early and go to bed late, spending the day in "Luring from his dark haunt the monarch of the brook."

or else in the pursuit of the festive bear or the sprightly squirrel. The "delegation" will remain here for some days and are enthusiastic in favor of Hayes and Wheeler. It is arranged that they will attend service at the Presbyterian church on the Sabbath in a body, where they will doubtless appear to advantage.

Blackberries are very cheap here, selling readily at five cents a quart. Large quantities are shipping daily to Pittsburgh and other points. Hastily yours,

ACORN.

A SINGULAR story is told in a Canadian journal about the loss of an Italian vessel which sank in smooth water near Sidney, C. B., from breaking a hole in her bottom by fouling an anchor. The vessel was immediately condemned and sold for $600 to a club or ring. Next day she was righted, floated, and by her own pumps and crew, wood and copper was put in good order and immediately reclassed for four years. The ship was insured for £9,000 sterling at Lloyd's, and the mail that carried home news of her loss also carried the new classification. The whole affair of the loss and reclassification took place within five days.

A San Francisco judge has denied a motion for a further bill of particulars in the suit brought against James Lick by his physician. The bill already furnished specifies medical attendance from October, 1852, to September, 1875, a period of twenty-one years and eleven months, during which time Mr. Lick received three thousand and eleven medical visits and as many prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of day and night." The bill is for $55,000.

The British House of Commons has passed a bill establishing day industrial schools, to which children might be sent before a court, if the court thinks fit, be sent to be detained for as many hours a day as the Secretary of State directs.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives health to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should use it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic, their wine includes the most agreeable and efficient tonic with the most concentrated vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a quick and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Only ask a trial of this valuable tonic. Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, it would caution the consumer to ask for Kunkel's, but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. KUNKEL, Sunbury, Pa., having on the neck of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth. Grand Central Hotel, Depot, Philadelphia, and 1216 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, are headquarters for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Price, $1. MWF

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat. Pamphlet free. Consultation free by Dr. Kunkel, 229 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing worms, worm fever, worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secret'y

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Statement of Condition of the Com'py.
JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital	$ 500,000 00
Reserve for Re-insurance	515,853 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment	78,138 07
Net Surplus	616,159 88
	$1,710,151 32

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 171,836 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	715,700 00
United States Bonds (market value)	589,275 00
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value)	47,845 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	6,380 00
Loans, secured by Collaterals	33,462 48
Real Estate	50 457 24
Interest and Rents Accrued, January 1st, 1876	19,604 46
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	70,049 40
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Home Office	3,410 12
	$1,710,151 32

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
THP Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 85 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

1876. E

WHAT WE KEP

Dress Goods

By weekly visitation to the Eastern market sortment of Dress Goods, of very newest shades, wool Debeges, Mohairs, Poplins, Alpacas, Balm Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Night Dresses Black Cashmeres in Union, and all wool and Si Hernanis, Grenadines, Lawns, Grass Cloths, L lowest to finest qualities.

Furnishing Goods

Ladies and Misses' Linen Suits and Overdres Ladies' Muslin and Merino Underwear, Waists Jackets, Misses and Children, Skirts, Infant Sacques of all kinds, White Goods of every des Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, Trunks, Traveling

D

Calicos, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Shirting and Fu Variegated Red Tablings, Loom Linens, Linen Sheetings, Pillow-case Muslins, Bleached and

Housefurnis

Hemp, Cotton, Rag, One, Two and Three Ply Shadings and Blinds, Fixtures, Stools and Has

La

Hats, Bonnets, Lace Caps and Bonnets, Ribb Sets, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Gloves of all kin Edgings and Ins

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 3, 1876.

Business in monetary circles to-day presented no variation from the dull and lifeless condition of the past two weeks. The old story of easy rates of discount averaging from 6@8 per cent, according to character of the security and time of loan, abundant funds, an even condition of Eastern exchanges and bank-notes, a quiet and lifeless market for local stocks and securities has to be repeated, so far as to-day's business is concerned. What little increase of routine business there may be in connection with the opening of the new month has already become imperceptible. It is generally hoped that the next two weeks will see an improvement in activity and business men are awaiting that event with a commendable degree of patience.

—An instance of the public spirit which some communities display in their efforts to secure commercial power, has been developed by the present railway war. It is reported as an evidence that the railway war will be protracted and severe, that the Common Council of the city of Baltimore had notified the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that the city would willingly forego dividends on its stock in the railroad if only the managers would continue to give Baltimore lower rates than those enjoyed by other cities in their Western trade. This may be true, and is reported on what seems to be careful authority. It will be seen that public spirit in Baltimore is educated up to the belief that their business interests should control their railway facilities. To the practical recognition of that principle in securing railway competition and in controlling the management of one of the trunk lines Baltimore owes its remarkable commercial progress during the past few years. Pittsburghers need not look very far to find an example on the other side which illustrates how when a great manufacturing and commercial center allows its railways to pass under a single management, and that management in the interest of a rival point, its industries languish and dwindle away. The example is too pointed and the remedy so indicated too evident to require any extended elucidation.

—The New York *Shipping List* takes a view with regard to the prospects of trade this fall very similar to that already expressed in these columns. The following is an extract from its trade review:

In regard to the fall trade, preparations for which are now actively being made, the outlook appears to be hopeful for some improvement, though competent judges do not look for a sudden reaction. In individual cases, as in all periods of business depression, the result of overtrading or speculative enterprises will have turned out disastrously. The depression through which we are now passing is more intense and aggravated than any which the present generation of business men have hitherto encountered, and it is therefore likely to prove somewhat longer protracted. In modern interchanges of commerce, the extent to which the trade of one nation reacts upon that of another is scarcely sufficiently appreciated. Business stagnation and business activity in the United States during the past few years, have seriously affected the industries of England, which are passing through a commercial crisis similar to our own. All this, however, is temporary. England is a wealthy nation, and, notwithstanding her losses of late have been unusually heavy, has a vast surplus of unemployed capital, which, with the restoration of confidence and the revival of trade will be put into use. In the meantime the United States, now that the weak spots in the business situation have been eliminated, a more substantial state of affairs is being created, and a return of confidence which has prevailed for so long a time, has not been without its uses. It has been a prominent factor in the necessary readjustment of business affairs. It has tended directly to retrenchment and reform in the methods of doing business. It has brought down the price of labor, and not that alone, but in a still more marked degree it has reduced the price of the products of labor, and every commodities upon those corresponding cheapness labor must rely for its due reward. And finally, business men are beginning to appreciate the fact that the basis of an enduring prosperity is only to be looked for in honest and conservative measures which, however slow, are sure in their results.

—For the information of a correspondent a New York paper states that the notes of the Bank of England are legal tenders, except at the bank and its branches. The notes of country banks are redeemed in Bank of England notes or gold. The full legal tender quality given to the English note, in combination with its convertibility into gold, a superiority over the precious metal itself, from the fact that the notes are held to be absolutely as good as gold, and second, because they are so much more convenient so much easier to transport. So great is the confidence in the Bank of England notes that in times of panic they have been as eagerly sought for as coin.

—During the first three weeks of July the clearings of the associated banks of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and Pittsburgh amounted to $1,318,685,638, against $1,344,536,569 for the same period in 1875. From January 1st to July 22d the clearings of the banks of the same cities were $4,912,216,195, or $2,448,003,328 less than for the same time last year. For the three weeks in July mentioned, the falling off in the clearings in Chicago was equal to about 13 per cent; St. Louis about the same; in New York to 16 per cent., and in Boston to 18 per cent. The returns from Philadelphia and New Orleans indicate a small increase.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 3, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113⅜	113⅝	112	112	111⅞	112
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120⅛					
" 5's, 1881, registered	119	119				
" 5's, 1881, coupon	119½	119½				
" 5's, 1885, registered	121	121				
" 5's, 1885, coupon	121½	121½				
" 10-40's, registered	115	115				
" 10-40's, coupon	115½	115½				
Currency 6's	126	126				
New 4½ registered	109	109				
Western Union Tel.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Pacific Mail	33	33				
Adams Express	135	135				
Adams Express, new	110½	110				
Wells, Fargo & Co	90	90				
American Express	57½	57½				
United States Ex	80	80				
New York Central	106¾	106¾				
Erie	15⅝	15⅝				
Erie, preferred	29	29				
Hudson River	137¼	137¼				
Michigan Central	87½	87½				
Lake Shore	70½	70½				
Illinois Central	91	91				
Chicago & Northwest	32	32				
Do. preferred	62	62	61½	61½	61½	61½
Rock Island	93	93				
St. Paul common	32½	32½				
Do. preferred	62½	67	67½	67½	67½	67½
Wabash, common	20	20				
Fort Wayne	96	96				
Ohio & Mississippi	19½	19½				
Union Pacific	96½	96½				
Hartford	137	137½				
Hannibal & St. Joe	41	41				
Atlantic & Pac. pref						
Iron Mountain	9⅞	9⅞				
C. C. C. & I.						
Missouri Pacific	32					
South Carolina, Apr	32					
Southern Exp., July	100½					
Missouri 6's	100½					

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			50¼
Reading	44¾	44¾	400
United Cos. of N. J.			120½
Phila. Tit'le and Buf			95½
Lehigh Valley	56⅝	56¾	
Allegheny Valley	10¾		
Central Transportation		46¼	
Empire Transportation		50	
P. C. & St. L. in. b	83		50

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Money easy at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Customs receipts $393,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $728,000. Clearings $14,000,000. It is announced that the Secretary of the Treasury will sell in a few days another installment of the Geneva award invested in new 5 per cents, to meet the additional judgment of the Court of Arbitration. The amount is supposed to be between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. Sterling quiet at 487¼@ sixty days 489¼.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 111¾ and closed at 112. Carrying rates 1@2 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm and a fraction higher; offerings small with an active demand. Railroad bonds firm and in good request. State securities firm for the short list, because the notes are held to be absolutely as good as gold, and second, because they are so much more convenient so much easier to transport. So great is the confidence in the Bank of England notes that in times of panic they have been as eagerly sought for as coin.

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" 5's, 1885, coupon	121½	121½				
" 10-40's, registered	115	115				
" 10-40's, coupon	115½	115½				
Currency 6's	126	126				
New 4½ registered	109	109				
Western Union Tel.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Pacific Mail	33	33				
Adams Express	135	135				
Adams Express, new	110½	110				
Wells, Fargo & Co	90	90				
American Express	57½	57½				
United States Ex	80	80				
New York Central	106¾	106¾				
Erie	15⅝	15⅝				
Erie, preferred	29	29				
Hudson River	137¼	137¼				
Michigan Central	87½	87½				
Lake Shore	70½	70½				
Illinois Central	91	91				
Chicago & Northwest	32	32				
Do. preferred	62	62	61½	61½	61½	61½
Rock Island	93	93				
St. Paul common	32½	32½				
Do. preferred	62½	67	67½	67½	67½	67½
Wabash, common	20	20				
Fort Wayne	96	96				
Ohio & Mississippi	19½	19½				
Union Pacific	96½	96½				
Hartford	137	137½				
Hannibal & St. Joe	41	41				
Atlantic & Pac. pref						
Iron Mountain	9⅞	9⅞				
C. C. C. & I.						
Missouri Pacific	32					
South Carolina, Apr	32					
Southern Exp., July	100½					
Missouri 6's	100½					

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			50¼
Reading	44¾	44¾	400
United Cos. of N. J.			120½
Phila. Tit'le and Buf			95½
Lehigh Valley	56⅝	56¾	
Allegheny Valley	10¾		
Central Transportation		46¼	
Empire Transportation		50	
P. C. & St. L. in. b	83		50

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Money easy at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Customs receipts $393,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $728,000. Clearings $14,000,000. It is announced that the Secretary of the Treasury will sell in a few days another installment of the Geneva award invested in new 5 per cents, to meet the additional judgment of the Court of Arbitration. The amount is supposed to be between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. Sterling quiet at 487¼@ sixty days 489¼.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 111¾ and closed at 112. Carrying rates 1@2 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm and a fraction higher; offerings small with an active demand. Railroad bonds firm and in good request. State securities firm for the short list, because the notes are held to be absolutely as good as gold, and second, because they are so much more convenient so much easier to transport. So great is the confidence in the Bank of England notes that in times of panic they have been as eagerly sought for as coin.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 3, 1876.

Business continued quite limited in activity to-day, but in some lines there were indications of a resumption or activity for the fall trade. These have not progressed far enough to cause any material increase in the volume of operations, but are such as to give ground for hope that a moderately good fall business may be expected. Prices showed no material alteration from yesterday's report.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, since our last, are as follows: Flour, bbls.....220 Apples, bbls.....67
Corn, bush.....1,320 Cheese, lbs.....375
Rye, bus.....400 Butter, pkgs.....32
Oats, bus.....6,048 Bacon, pcs.....1,250
Potatoes, bus.....253 Bacon, lbs.....27,000

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The volume of transactions in grain is still quite small, with prices generally easy and unchanged. Wheat moves slowly, with a rather easy feeling. We quote nominally as follows: No. 1 red winter at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel for prime Indiana red winter; $1 10@1 15 for Ohio and Pennsylvania; choice new red winter at $1 07@1 10. Corn is quiet but about steady as previously quoted. We quote shelled at 58@59c for prime yellow Kansas; 56@57c for Ohio and State do; 55@56c for high-mixed; 53@54c for low-mixed. Earin quiet at 34@35c for prime yellow; 31@33c for mixed. Oats are easy with liberal receipts. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 31@32c; white do 33@36c. Western white 33@36c. Rye is inactive and wholly nominal at 75c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales rule 80@85c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market is steady with moderately good demand for prime grades. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local dealers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 @ 8 00; No. 1 amber do $7 00; red wheat flour $6 50 @ 7 00; in sacks 50 cts ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice to fancy winter wheat flour $6 00@6 50; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota $6 25@6 50; fancy St. Louis $6 25@7 00; choice patents $8 00@8 50; Graham flour $5 50@6 25; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oat meal $5 75@6 00 ₱ barrel; keys $3 00; rye flour $5 00 ₱ barrel.

HAY—Little or nothing is doing in baled hay and quotations on the market are nominal. Loose hay can be bought in good condition at $10 00@15 00, and we heard of sales of good hay as low as $9 00 on the Allegheny market. The business in baled is chiefly from store on a basis of $17 00@18 00 per ton for prime timothy. We quote mixed hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $13 00@14 00; upland prairie $10 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—We quote jobbing prices from store for bran at $12 00@13 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@14 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Continue in good demand for choice and the market is steady. We quote at $1 50@2 00 for choice to $2 25 for extra.

BEANS—Are wholly out of market and prices are entirely nominal at 80@90c per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—There was a steady demand for the higher grades, and receipts of that character sold readily at full quotations. The lower grades continue to drag and only under the pressure of the past two weeks has allowed stock to arrive in better condition, and the offerings of common and medium are not quite so heavy as during the early part of July. Fancy creamery butter packed with ice ruled at 20@22c. Choice solid packed was in active request at 18@20c ₱ lb; prime 14@17c.

CHEESE—The market is steady with a fair demand at former prices, and a moderately active business was done. We quote jobbing prices for Ohio flats at 8@8½c for choice; for 6@7½ common to good.

DRIED FRUITS—Are out of season and quotations are nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 3@10c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@16c; peeled 18@22c; evaporated quarters 9@12c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 13@15c. Raspberries 20@23c. Cherries, pitted, 35@38c; unpitted 8@9c ₱ lb.

DUCKS—Are out of season and quotations are nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 3@10c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@16c; peeled 18@22c; evaporated quarters 9@12c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 13@15c. Raspberries 20@23c. Cherries, pitted, 35@38c; unpitted 8@9c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The demand is light and the market, quite weak and a shade off from yesterday's quotations. We quote strictly fresh at 12@13c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted 80@85c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—There was a moderate demand and values were easy under the liberal supply. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $1 50; onions $2 00 ₱ barrel; cabbage $1 75@2 00 ₱ hundred; cucumbers 40@50c ₱ dozen; Blackberries $2 50@2 75 ₱ bushel; 50@60c ₱ bucket; whortleberries ruie at 90@95c ₱ bucket; plums are in light supply with much demand at $2 50@2 75 ₱ box for choice; $1 50@2 25 for common; watermelons $12 00@18 00 ₱ hundred.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady, with domestic ruling at 18@20c ₱ lb.

LIVE GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $1 75; Raspberries (to $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 20; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 75; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 55@60c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The receipts of prime potatoes are not very large but are about equal to the local demand, which keeps values steady with a slight tendency toward firmness at former prices. We quote prime at $2 25@2 50 ₱ barrel; $1 50@2 00 for common grades.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The trade of the leading provision dealers was moderately active and of a considerable demand betting steady and well sustained. Prices are firm in most staples but no quotable advance has taken place as yet. Receipts are moderate.

BACON—The market is active and steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 5½@6c ₱ pound; short rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c.

CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 12c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 12½c; sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10½c. Dried beef sugar cured 12c, advanced to 13c. Pigs' tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was active and stronger. We quote refined lard in tierces 12¼c ₱ lb; in half barrels 13¼c ₱ lb; in buckets 13½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb cans 14c ₱ lb; in 3-lb cans 14½c ₱ lb; in 1-lb cans 15½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 15c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 15½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 85c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 60@65c; miners' oil, white winter, 55c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—There was a steady feeling with trade business at $21 00@21 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote caundlers, city readered, 8½@8¾c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

A moderate business was done in the leading lines of the grocery trade to-day, prices being steady and unchanged throughout, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Sugars.	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	22	c Standard A	11¼
Prime Rio	21	c Do. extra C	11
Prime Rio	21	c Do. extra C	11¼
Good Rio	20	c Extra C—yellow	10¾
Ordinary Rio	19	c Franklin, B	10¾
Java	28@30	c Franklin, B	10¾
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¾
Rio, in papers	26	c Crushed	12¾
20 grades do.	24	27½c Powdered	12¾
Rio, in bulk	23	24½c Granulated	12¼
Java, in papers	32	c Molasses.	₱ gal.
Java, in bulk	32	c Sugar cn. N. O.	45@
Teas.		Syrup	42@
Young Hyson	25@	1 00 Good	55@
Gunpowder	35@	90 Herring	
Imperial	30@	90 Ex. white drips	70@
Japan	25@	85 Sugar drips	60@
Oolong	25@	85 Lower grades	50@
Fancy	1 00	Soaps.	
Souchong	28@	75 Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25
Rice.		S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Choice Carlina	6½@7	c Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Head	7	c Extra Carolina	6 50
Rangoon	6	c Extra olive do	3 00
Louisiana	6	c Do. fancy do	4 00
Starch.		German mottled do	7½c
Pearl	3½@	c California, ₱ box	$4 25
Silver	5½@	c Soda.	
Corn	7½@10	c Bicarb, in kgs	4½@5
Spices.		Bicarbin 10-lb pkgs	5
Cloves	45	c Bicarbin 1-lb packages	6½@
Allspice	17	c Candles.	
Cassia	38@35	c Star, full wt	16
Nutmegs	85	c Stearine	20½@
Pepper	18	c Mould	10@10½

FISH—The market is moderately active. Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore mackerel	22 00	Pickerel, hf-bbls	3 50
No. 2 do	14 00	Lake trout, hf-bls	4 50
Large No. 3 do	12 00	Large George's codfish	5 00
No. 3 medium	9 50	Medium do	5
Whitefish	5 50	Boneless codfish	6½c
California salmon, hf-bbls	9 00	Halibut do	12½c
Labrador herring, split, ₱ bbl	$ 8 00	No. 1 herring, ₱ bs	40 c
Scaled herring, do	50	Holland do ₱ keg	1 40
Lake do, hf bbls	2 15		

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is an active trade and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 25; London layers do $4 00; Valentias, new, 10½c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c; Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants 8@8½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 6½@7c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; ordinary shelled 20c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 35c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 18c; Bordeaux 16c. Filberts 16c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $12 00. Oranges are firmer at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

DRY GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, now prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $1 75; Raspberries (to $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 20; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 75; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Lumber and Building Materials.

LUMBER—Business is very dull, unusually so even for this season of the year when the demand is not generally very active. The dullness continues to affect prices, and we reduce quotations in some clear and common. Prices for lumber from yards are as follows:

Unplaned Lumber.

Clear, ₱ M	$45 00
Second common	22 00
Third common	15 00
Sheeting	15 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	15 00
Planed Lumber.	
Clear	$50 00
Flooring boards	27 00
Partition boards	25 00
Shelving on both sides	28 00
Shelving on one side	26 00
Molded weather boarding	28 00
Half-inch patent planed	20 00
Half-inch surfaced	19 00
Twelve-inch verticel, with strips	27 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	35 00
Shingle and Lath.	
Shingles, eighteen-inch, XXX	$ 4 50
Lath	3 25

LIME AND CEMENT—There is a light demand for the leading brands of cement and white lime. Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $2 75@3 25; Youghiogheny $1 25@1 35; Portland cement $5 50@7 00; White lime—Sandusky $1 50@1 60 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $1 50@1 60; Gibsonburg $1 50@1 60; Fremont $1 50@1 60; Eastern white lime $1 30@1 40 per bbl. Calcined plaster—French $6 00@24 25 ₱ bbl; Eastern brands $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl; Michigan $3 25@3 50; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

Glass and Glassware.

WINDOW GLASS—The demand is still slack and the volume of business is quite limited. This, however, is not more than is expated at this season of the year, and prices are firmly maintained at the established rates. We give below the list-prices of the Western association on which we quote discounts of 40 and 10 per cent. In car loads; 40 and 10 per cent. on orders from jobbers; 10 per cent. on orders from dealers and retailers. Terms sixty days, with 2 per cent. off for cash in ten days and 1 per cent. off for cash in thirty days.

SIZES.	Single Strength. 2d qual	1st qual	Double Strength.
			$3 75
6x 8 to 7x 9			$6 00
7x10 to 8x10		$5 75	4 25
8x11 to 10x12		4 50	7 00
9x14 to 10x14		4 25	7 25
9x16 to 12x17		4 75	7 50
12x18 to 15x20			8 50
15x20 to 18x22			8 75
15x26 to 20x30			9 50
15x30 to 24x30			10 00
20x25 to 24x36			11 25
20x28 to 24x40			12 00
20x30 to 24x42			14 00
26x46 to 30x54			15 00
30x52 to 30x54			16 00
30x56 to 34x56			17 50
34x58 to 34x60			20 00
36x58 to 40x60			22 50

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 24 united inches, will be charged in 24 united inches bracket. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

GLASSWARE—Discounts on glass ware are given as follows: On druggists' green glassware 70@75 and 5 per cent.; on druggists' flint prescription, 50 per cent.; for cash on black bottles, 50 and 5 per cent.; flint lamp chimneys, 25 to 33⅓ per cent. There has been a good trade in small lots of jars for the past month which is about over for the season, while the demand for large fruit jars has hardly opened up yet. There is a good prospect for action in that line, however. Net prices for grooved ring quart jars are $7 50 in car-load lots; $8 00 in smaller orders. Half-gallon sizes, $1 50@1 60.

Petroleum.

AUGUST 3.—The market in both branches of the petroleum trade was rather weak to-day, and crude went off a point or two from the opening figures.

CRUDE—The market has been quiet throughout the day, prices gradually depreciating. It opened at $2 25@2 25½ bid and $2 29¾ asked. The first sales were at $2 25½ and then at $2 25, and on a report of a new strike in the Clintonville district sales were made at $2 24¾, and the present bid is $2 23¾ for United. Shipment is also at $2 23¾@2 24¾.

REFINED—The market was rather easy to-day and showed a downward tendency in sympathy with crude. Forms are unchanged and prices retained, however, in nearly all deliveries. We quote standard white on the cars at 10c for round lots. New York delivery rules at 12¾c. Philadelphia and Baltimore deliveries rule at 12½c.

The following are the receipts and shipments of petroleum at this city and Allegheny for the past week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Crude	1,000	1,000
Refined	1,000	1,000

The following are the shipments of crude petroleum from Parkersburg, Oil City and Shreveport for the week ending August 3:

	Oil City.	Parkersburg.	Shreveport.	Total.
Aug. 3	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Aug. 2	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Aug. 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
July 31	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
July 30	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
July 29	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
July 28	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Total	7,000	7,000	7,000	21,000

The shipments of refined petroleum from Philadelphia for the week ending August 3 were 1,000 tons of iron ore.

We do not change our quotations materially from yesterday, which we then gave. We may add that all stock offered to-day has been disposed off either for home consumption on through shipments. Sales were made as follows:

	Bbls.
Prime, 1,460 to 1,500 lbs	$4 50@4 75
Good, 1,460 to 1,500 lbs	4 00@4 25
Fair, 1,600 to 1,100 lbs	3 75@3 90

Hogs.

We have nothing new to add to the hog market, which shows no change from yesterday. The tendency of prices is downward, and to-day we said yesterday it is hard to square up to the 7's, $6 80@6 90 being the ruling figures.

SHEEP.

The sheep market was in some respects an exception, market and prices being tolerably well sustained. Lambs were in fair supply and sold well up in prices. Good fat, 95 to 100 lbs sheep, were scarce and brought $5 25@5 50. Sales:

The market closed dull; cause, an overdose of live stock. But why not? For weeks the cry has been, "nothing to sell;" this week too much. So we go.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 3.—Beeves—Receipts 445 head, making 4,719 head for three days, against 4,280 head for the same time last week. Buyers' prices market generally about steady; weak with a further reduction; a few very choice steers at 9½@9¾c common to good 7½@8½c; medium to good natives $5 75@7 50. Liberal arrivals reported for to-morrow; feeling at the close weak and depressed.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 5,280 head, making 11,390 head for three days, against 11,950 head for the same time last week. Market easier and equal to the supply. Market steady at unchanged prices.

Swine—Receipts 2,320 head, making 8,889 head for three days, against 7,289 head for the same time last week. Live dull at $7 00@7 25.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—Hogs steady and firm; fair to good light $6 90@7 00.

CHICAGO, August 3.—Cattle—Receipts 5,000 head. Market steady with a light demand; Texans $2 25@3 40; fair to good native and Western steers $3 20@3 80; rough natives $3 75@4 15; fair to good shipping steers $4 20@4 60; fancy do $4 65@5 00; choice to fancy $5 05@5 50. Shipments 3,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 11,000 head. Market opened dull and weak and closed rather more active and firm; sales at $3 50@6 50, chiefly at $6 00@6 25 for light and $6 10@6 30 for heavy. Shipments 5,500 head.

Sheep—Receipts 400 head. Market quiet and unchanged.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, August 3.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring 103¾c spot; 103¾c September; 90c October; No. 3, 81@82c; rejected 69@70c. Corn active, firm and higher; No. 2, 47c spot; 46¾c August; 46¾c September; rejected 43½c. Oats in good demand at full prices; No. 2, 31½c spot; 31½c September. Rye firm and unchanged. Pork fairly active and a shade higher; $18 50 spot; $18 62½@18 65 September. Lard active and a shade higher; 10.60 spot; 10.70@10.72½ September. Bulkmeats steady and unchanged. Whisky $1 06.

DETROIT, August 3.—Wheat dull; amber was firm; 91c cash; 94½c September. Corn unchanged. Oats higher; 31½c cash; 25c October. Pork and lard firm and unchanged.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Flour—Receipts 7,000 barrels; No. 2 red high winter, unchanged; No. 2 spring, unchanged. Pork fairly active and a shade higher; $18 50 spot; $18 62½@18 65 September. Lard active and a shade higher; 10.60 spot; 10.70@10.72½ September. Bulkmeats steady and unchanged. Whisky $1 06.

CHICAGO, August 3.—Board this afternoon wheat

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 24, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 3, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
			W. S. D.			
7 A. M.	30.123	68	79	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
2 P. M.	30.058	82	48	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.065	77	72	S. E.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer....30.07 | Highest thermom.. 91
Mean thermom.... 77.2 | Lowest thermom ..62.5
Rainfall in inches.... 0.07

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term opens September 7th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Serious Accident.

An old lady named Riley, who resides with her daughter, Mrs. McCaffrey, on Federal street extension, Allegheny, fell from a porch last evening and received injuries that may prove fatal. They consist of a deep and long gash in the face, by which an artery was severed and much blood lost, and severe internal injuries. Owing to the lady's age, nearly seventy years, Dr. Buchanan fears she may not recover.

Bold Robbery.

About nine o'clock last night a thief entered the dwelling of Louis Waterstratt, No. 19 Miltenberger alley, while the family were temporarily absent, and stole a pair of pants and two coats, valued at sixty dollars, together with a pair of boots, two pair of gaiters and a pocket book containing a dollar and a quarter in silver. The thief disrobed and attired himself in Mr. W.'s wedding suit, that gentleman having been married a few days ago. The value of the property stolen is about $100.

Man Killed at Mansfield.

Justice of the Peace McCready, of Mansfield borough, on the Panhandle Railroad, sent a dispatch to Coroner McCallin, yesterday, stating that a man named Anthony Gallagher had been run over and killed by the cars in the limits of that borough yesterday morning. The Coroner returned an answer enquiring Squire Mc. if he chose to hold an inquest on the body. The deceased was a coal miner about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

Robbing Cellars.

Yesterday morning Lieutenant Hamilton, who is on duty in the district, on the South Side, where cellars were robbed on Saturday night or Sunday morning, sent a report in to the Chief of Police. He states that the names of the victims were as follows: John Mayer, John Dapper, R. Atwell, and Mrs. Darcy. The latter lady lived from reside on Josephine street. Estables were taken in each instance, and the Lieutenant reports that the cellars are never secured, being open to any person who chooses to enter.

Child Killed by a Street Car.

Last night about nine o'clock a little boy named Galvin, aged three years, whose parents reside on Penn avenue, near Twenty-first street, was run over by a street car near is home and instantly killed.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and it appeared from the testimony that the conductor and driver were not to blame worthy, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The prisoners, J. M. Cryizer, conductor, and Miller Elliott, driver, were released from custody.

Another Incendiary Act.

Last night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, fire was discovered in Mawhinney's new building on Robinson street, near Federal, Allegheny. An alarm was given and the firemen were soon on the ground and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before any serious damage was done. This house was set on fire a few nights ago, and the blaze last night was in the closet precisely as it occurred in the first instance. It is evidently the determination of some scoundrel to destroy the building, and it is hoped he will be detected and punished.

A Dangerous Break.

A perilous accident occurred Wednesday afternoon in Matheney's Rolling Mill, Temperanceville, which did considerable damage, but which, fortunately, was not attended by any injury to the employees. While the workmen were at dinner a large belt parted, and was thrown up against the roof of the mill with such violence, that a portion of the iron framing gave way and fell. The mass struck the fly wheel with such force that the wheel, which was in motion at the time, was broken at the hub, and the fragments were hurled in every direction. One piece, weighing about three hundred pounds was thrown a distance of several hundred feet, cutting the telegraph wires strung along the railroad bridge and finally lodging in its course. It cut its way through the roof, but fell to the ground without doing any further damage than stated above. The telegraph lines were repaired by the employees of the Western Union Telegraph and railway companies within three hours after the accident happened.

Attacked by a Bull.

Quite a serious accident occurred on Tuesday afternoon, on the Seventh avenue road, near Roup's station. Mr. J. Clark, who resides on Short street, East End, was walking with two children on the road above mentioned in the direction of Roup's station, when he met a drove of bulls, driven by parties whose names we did not learn, going in the opposite direction. Mr. Clark paid no attention to the drove, until one savage bull started after him. He attempted to get out of the road, but was caught. The animal struck him first in the back and threw him several feet from the ground. When he came down he had struck a stone in the road bruising it considerably. The bull again horned him while he was down, striking him this time about the shoulder, tossing him from the ground. At this stage of the affair it was rather exciting for all who were near, and by the assistance of several persons Mr. Black escaped further injuries. Yesterday his physician said he was doing well as possible, but he is still in a critical condition. Mr. Black is an old man and will hardly stand the shock.

Is Hayes a Temperance Man?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Consistent temperance men have years ago made up their minds that they will sustain no man, by either their suffrage or influence, who either drinks or throws his official power in favor of the liquor traffic. This is an important matter to every temperance man and every true citizen—as the history of the Republic demonstrates the fact that strong drink does more than all other causes combined to ruin and bankrupt the nation and demoralize society. It is well that the people should know the standing of the Republican nominee for President, Governor Hayes, in the present campaign, and it is of vital importance to every temperance worker.

The following was received from Hon. J. K. Rudy, a member of the Ohio State Senate: "I know that Governor Hayes is not only temperate but practically a temperance man. He never drinks anything of an intoxicating nature, and discourages its use everywhere."

Yesterday I saw it stated, in a certain paper, that I refused to support him because, during the crusade, he gave his hall, in Fremont, to the ladies without charge, to hold temperance meetings in, and contributed $500 besides to help them along.

Mrs. Hayes is a devoted member of the M. E. Church, and Governor Hayes is a regular attendant and contributor.

This is sufficient to settle Governor Hayes' views on this important question, and when this fact is known the temperance men will rally to his support. H.

EAST LIBERTY, August 3, 1876.

"Lowest Responsible Bidder."

This phase of the act of 24th of May, 1874, which took the place of the old clause, "lowest and best bidder," and is designed by the new Constitution to take away the discretion which was formerly exercised in the letting of contracts for public work, has just received a judicial interpretation from Judge Allison, of Philadelphia, in the case of the Gutta Percha Company against the city and the Board of Fire Commissioners. In this case the Fire Commissioners had awarded a contract for five thousand feet of forcing hose to one of the bidders at $1 25 a foot, when there was another bidder who offered it at ninety-six cents a foot, with security in double the amount of the contract for faithful performance. The low bidder also threw out took the case into Court under the act of 24th May, 1874, on the motion to enjoin the city and the Fire Commissioners from taking the hose from the higher bidder. The Fire Commissioners attempted to defend their action, on the ground of their belief that the higher bidder was the lowest and best bidder, but no proof was forthcoming to sustain this belief. On the contrary, it was clearly shown that the bidder at ninety-six cents was fully responsible, having a capital of more than half a million of dollars, and making annual sales exceeding a million. On this showing Judge Allison granted the and plain exposition of the law is fully tended by the act of May, 1874. He laid down the rule that the old latitude of discretion is limited by the recent act in a most decisive manner—that now only two things are required to entitle a bidder to the award of a contract, viz: He must be the *lowest* bidder, and he must possess sufficient *pecuniary* responsibility. This was the view of Judge Kirkpatrick, in a similar case raised in this city, but it was somewhat modified by his brother Judges in the "rising mains" case, where the "responsibility" was not limited to mere pecuniarily ability.

THE COUNTY'S RAILROAD STOCK.

A Settlement with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—A Net Balance of $40,000.

Last June County Controller Warner sent a request to Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for a statement from the books of the company, showing the status of the stock owned by the county in that corporation. In reply, he received a letter from Treasurer Butler, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, inclosing a very clear exhibit of the county stock account, covering a period from May, 1862, to May, 1876, inclusive, showing to the credit of the county 817 shares of the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a cash credit of surplus dividends to the amount of $25,450 50. Against this amount the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have a charge of outstanding Allegheny county railroad bonds issued for stock in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of $28,500, which bonds the Pennsylvania Railroad Company assumed the payment of, with the regularly accruing interest thereon, under an arrangement entered into between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the County Commissioners on the 26th day of June, 1865. A summary of the account at this date is as follows

570 shares original stock held for outstanding bonds, par value $50	$28,500 00
247 shares of such accruing, par value $50	12,350 00
Cash, being amount of cash dividends of the company over the amount required to pay interest of bonds	25,450 50
To which may be added the premium at which Pennsylvania Railroad stock is now selling above par, viz: $2 75 per share, on 817 shares	2,246 75
	$68,547 25
From which must be deducted outstanding bonds	28,500 00
Balance net to the county	$40,047 25

After the "repudiation" excitement, which culminated in the sacrifice of the stock held by the county in all the railroads, except the Pennsylvania, which never defaulted on her interest, an arrangement was entered into by the County Commissioners and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, allowing the railroad company, until further notice, to take up the bonds issued for Pennsylvania Railroad stock by exchanging the county stock therefor and cancelling the bonds and returning them to the County Commissioners. This course was pursued until 1866, when it became apparent that the stock was greatly more valuable than the bonds, when Mr. Henry Lambert, then County Controller, notified the railroad company to cease making transfers of stock for bonds. The balance of the stock at that time remaining to the credit of the county was 570 shares of the par value of $28,500.

In 1866 a statement was rendered to the county of the status of her stock account, but since that date the matter has apparently been lost sight of, no records of the account appearing on the books of the county. The presentation, a short time since, of five Pennsylvania Railroad stock bonds for redemption at the County Controller's office, suggested the idea of an examination and inquiry, with the foregoing result.

It might be added that a final settlement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with the county cannot be had until 1875—now two years distant—the period when the bonds fall due, when the amount owing the county, in addition to what may accrue thereon over the time, will be turned over to the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

CONSCIENCE STRICKEN.

A Young Forger from Butler Surrenders Himself to the St. Louis Chief of Police.

The following appeared in the St. Louis *Journal*, of Wednesday: A young man who gave the name of Johathan W. Rawlston, and who stated that he was born and raised at Butler, Pennsylvania, called at the office of Justice Wm. Powers, in the Tenth ward, yesterday morning, and approaching Mr. Weidner, clerk for Judge Powers, spoke as follows:

"Well, Mister, I am tired of dodging and hiding around the country, and I came here for the purpose of surrendering myself."

"What have you done, sir?" inquired Mr. Weidner.

"Well, sir, it is not a very long story; I'll tell you all about it. I was born and raised at Butler, Pennsylvania, where I lived until June last, when, through the influence of evil associates, I was made drunk, and while in that condition was induced by them to forge a note for $125, which I sold, and the men referred to assisted me in spending it. I drew the note payable to myself, and forged the indorsement of three prominent citizens of Butler, H. T. Bighley, Wm. Turner and Jacob Turner, all of whom I had done business with, and whose signatures I felt my ability to imitate. I had the note cashed at John Berg's Savings Bank, and myself and friends spent the money at the mines near by. I was foreman of a coal mine, near Butler, previous to this occasion, but after committing the awful crime, and knowing that it must soon come to light, I resolved to leave my good old home, where no breath of wrong-doing had ever before been breathed against me, and from that time I became a wanderer on the face of the earth. Many is the struggle I had with my conscience, for, as Shakspeare has truthfully said, 'conscience makes cowards of us all,' I became afraid of my shadow and would willingly have killed myself if I could have mustered sufficient courage, but, while the spirit was willing, the flesh was weak. I finally came West and landed in St. Louis. Here I procured work as a day laborer on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad, on different sections of the road, until I just felt that my terrible secret was wearing out my life. I could not sleep, but apparitions of the men I had wronged seemed glaring upon me, and amidst the most horrible nightmares I would awake, but only to wear a keener sense of my guilt, and finally I resolved to come into the city and give myself up, and here I am."

"Was that your first offense?" queried Weidner.

"Yes, sir; and, whatever fate awaits me, it shall be my last. I had always been an honest boy, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew me, and now I am an outcast from friends, home, and from all decent society, and all in consequence of keeping bad company and yielding to the terrible temptation of strong drink."

"How old are you?"

"I am twenty-one years old. My mother is living at Butler."

"Well," said Weidner, "if you have determined to deliver yourself up, you had better go to the Four Courts and ask for the Chief of Police, and tell him your story." And having received the proper directions, the poor young fellow started for the Four Courts. He is quite well dressed, and possesses much intelligence, and seems heartily penitent.

Did it occur in the *Journal* reporter that the young man was playing his cards for free transportation? That is a new dodge of the tramps.

THE CITY ROADS.

Meeting of the Committee—Pay Rolls Signed.

The Road Committee of City Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. McConnell in the Chair.

The district pay rolls were approved as follows:

First district	$497 23
Second district	491 31
Third district	793 56

Mr. Dauler from the sub-committee on Hill alleys, reported in favor of grading as necessary to put that throughfare in passable condition.

On motion of Mr. Duff, the Commissioner was ordered to act in accordance with report.

Mr. Duff presented a release from property owners of all claims for damages by reason of repairing of Hill alley.

On motion the Commissioner was instructed to enforce the law relative to sidewalks on Neville street.

On motion of Mr. Duff the commissioner was instructed to notify the President of the Penn avenue omnibus line to desist from washing busses on Frankstown avenue and also to repair the avenue where damaged by said washing.

On motion of Mr. McClarren the commissioner was instructed to expend fifty dollars on the culvert on Larimer avenue. Adjourned.

MANUFACTURING NOTES.

A NUMBER of glass factories on the South Side in which lamp chimneys are made are about resuming operation.

THERE is a demand this year for nearly 30,000 tons of iron cotton ties, of which over one half is ordered from Pittsburgh firms.

DITHRIDGE & Co., who devote their whole attention to the manufacture of lamp chimneys, are so pressed with orders that their works have been kept running right through the hot weather.

THE mill of Zug & Co. will be in operation by the first of next month. The purchasers are practical men, and the old management will also be associated in the new organization, which, with one of the most complete mills in the country, looks well for future success.

WE understand that one of the glass factories of R. C. Schmertz & Co., which are located at Bellevernon, up the Monongahela, did not go out this summer as was expected, but was only blocked for two or three weeks, and that it was expected to make the first melt last week; also that the other factory will be started as soon as repairs can be made.

THE glass works of the Richards & Hartley Flint Glass Company have been idle since the middle of June, and will remain so until about the first of September. The manufactures of this company are mostly pressed table ware and lamps. Since shutting down they have had an order from England for the latter, but having none in stock they were compelled to decline it.

Two young men from the South Side, named John Winkle and John Arthurs, crossed the river on the Union bridge in a wagon, yesterday, and declined to settle with the toll taker, for which little delinquency they were arrested by Officer Merriman and escorted to the Mayor's office. They were assessed five dollars and costs each.

THE IRON WORKERS.

The Progress of the Work of Amalgamation—Boilers, Heaters, Rollers and Nailers Assemble Together—Discussion of the Question of Union—Joint Committees in Session.

The Sons of Vulcan assembled yesterday at Emerald Hall, Sixth avenue, James Grundy, Esq., of Ohio, in the chair.

The reports of the various sub-forges having been presented, and each interest referred to its respective committee, the Convention proceeded to the consideration of the subject of amalgamation with the heaters and rollers. The plan of amalgamation as agreed upon by the representative committee, in session in this city last winter, was taken up and considered *seriatim*, and, with some slight amendments, was agreed to. The main features of the plan of amalgamation having been fixed upon by the Sons, a committee, of which Fiato, of Wisconsin, was chairman, was appointed to invite the Heaters and Rollers to meet in joint convention at half-past one P. M., after which the Convention adjourned.

At the appointed time the Convention reassembled, and in a short time the Heaters and Rollers entered, headed by the committee. Mr. Blake introduced the fraternity of Heaters and Rollers to the convention in appropriate words, to which Mr. Bishop, President of the National organization of Puddlers, replied, concluding by expressing an earnest desire upon the part of the organization that he represented for united action in the future, and to that end inviting a deliberate consideration of the great question of amalgamation.

A joint convention was then effected by the election of Jas. Grundy (Boiler), of Cincinnati, as President, and Wm. Martin, of Columbus, O., (Roller), Secretary. Previous to the consideration of the question of amalgamation, a report from each body respectively was presented, setting forth their numerical strength, together with their financial condition. From an interchange of opinion there seemed to be a division of sentiment as to some of the leading points necessary to practical amalgamation, as set forth in the report of the committee of last winter. A motion was made to refer the matter to a special committee, which was adopted. The Chair appointed Messrs. Whiteman and Cartwright, of Ohio, and McCabe, of Pennsylvania, upon the part of the puddlers, Messrs. Rowly and Evans, of Ohio, and Morris, of Indiana, upon the part of the heaters and rollers, and Mr. Ed. Joyce, of Illinois, upon the part of the nailers, after which the convention took a recess for an hour.

Upon reassembling, the committee presented a majority and minority report, the disagreement being mainly upon the question of arbitration. Both reports were taken up and ably discussed until the hour of adjournment, when the joint convention adjourned to meet at nine o'clock this morning, when the consideration of the subject will be resumed.

To-day will be the most important session of the Convention, both bodies holding joint sessions with a very probability of adjourning united as one.

Among those present yesterday were Mitee Bill Humphreys, of this city, and John O. Edwards, formerly of Covington, Kentucky, but now of this city, both ex-Presidents of the National Puddlers' Union, and David Reese, of Wheeling, West Va., at present the Deputy of that district. To-night a grand ball is to be given by the Pittsburgh fraternity at Emerald Hall, in honor of the delegates, and a good time is anticipated.

REFORM SCHOOL.

Meeting of the Managers—Election of Officers.

The Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Reform School met yesterday morning at their office, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street. The following members were present: State members—George H. Anderson, Thomas J. Bigham, John J. Gillispie, R. V. Johnston, John E. Parke, John Phillips, Henry Warner, Thomas Wightman, C. Yeager, Peter Zern. Allegheny county members—John Gilfillin, Moses Chess, Arther Hobson. Armstrong county member—John W. Roher; Beaver county, Jacob Weyand; Fayette county, Daniel Kane; Washington county, James S. Gaston.

The meeting was organized by the selection of Chairman Rudd Hon. George H. Anderson as Secretary.

The commissions of the new members were then read, after which the amended charter of the Reform School was read.

ELECTING BOARD OFFICERS.

The managers then proceeded to the election of officers of the Board, as follows:

President—Thomas Wightman.
Vice President—John E. Parke.
Secretary—George H. Anderson.
Treasurer—Christian Yeager.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

An election was then held for officers of the school, when the following were reelected without opposition, being the same who were selected after the recent investigation:

Superintendent—I. F. Loomis.
Assistant Superintendent—Andrew B. Young.
Clerk and Librarian—W. A. Griffin.
Clerk of Executive Committee—Alexander B. Ross.
Officers and teachers—John A. Baltzoer and George M. Morran.
Watchman and Shoemaker—E. T. Nettle.
Watchman and Baker—J. W. E. Schellman.
Engineer—Andrew Boland.
Assistant and gas maker—Patrick Faherty.
Physician—W. H. Daly, M. D.
Teacher of Instrumental Music—S. Arbogast.
Matron—Miss Bell M. Watson.
Assistant Matron—Miss Jennie M. Watson.
Matron Boys' Home—Sarah McClelland.
Principal Teacher in Girls' School—Mrs. M. J. B. Newell.
Teacher in Boys' Home—Miss Sophia M. Leigh.
Teacher in Boys' Dormitory—Miss Ella Baer.
Superintendents in Charge of Sewing Room—Mary Calahan and Sue Hailer.
Laundress—Mrs. Kate Clemens.
Housekeeper—Mrs. Sarah Nichols.
Nurse—Miss M. Johnson.
Farmer and Gardener—W. R. Petrie.

The standing committees will be appointed in a few days. The Executive Committee, who hold over until their successors are appointed, held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon for the transaction of routine business.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

Judge Ketcham took his seat on the bench yesterday morning at ten o'clock. His predecessor, Judge McCandless, sat beside him while his commission was being read by the clerk after which the retiring Judge withdrew. Following are the docket entries:

Felix Beck, bankrupt, Cambria county. Meeting of creditors ordered, on request of assignee, for the 24th inst., before Register Brotherline.

C. A. McGonnigle, bankrupt, Cambria county. Assignee's report of sale of incumbered real and personal property confirmed absolutely.

Caroline Lazarus, other M. C. Lazarus, alleged bankrupt, of Wilkesbarre. Lazarus, assignee. Order to show cause granted, returnable on the ninth inst.

Burchfield & Paulin, bankrupts, of Allegheny county. Register's report on ascertaining liens confirmed *nisi*.

Loudon & Steely, bankrupts, of Blair county. On application of Register in charge of this case, order granted on assignee to show cause why he should not deposit funds in his hands in the designated depository.

Rogers & Burchfield, bankrupts, of Allegheny county. Order of sale of real estate presented and confirmed *nisi*.

James D. Carlisle, bankrupt, city. Petition for meeting of creditors to act upon a resolution of composition presented and usual order made.

William Nicholson, Allegheny county, bankrupt. Reference made to Register Harper to ascertain liens.

Charles Lockhart, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Restraining order granted against certain execution creditors. Returnable on the 26th inst.

Glass, Neely & Co, bankrupt, city. Return of sale of real estate presented and confirmed *nisi*.

John Dunn, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Register's report confirmed absolutely.

William Strobel, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Report confirmed.

Isaac A. Hedges, Allegheny county, bankrupt. Register's report of acceptance of debtor's proposition for composition presented and usual order made.

P. A. McKelvey, bankrupt, city. Petition for a meeting to propose composition of creditors presented and usual order made.

United States vs. distillery, etc., of Hoffman & Co., of Butler. Decree of forfeiture entered.

Steamboat William Wagner was condemned and ordered to be sold at suit of J. W. Kidney.

Ladies Camping in California.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: Four or five young ladies lately camped out in Southern California. They were Miss Kate Brownson, from New York, who has deep blue eyes, black hair, and an exquisite fair complexion, and is a fine musician, and a devout Presbyterian; Miss Abbie Hafls, from Massachusetts, a brunette, slender, affectionate and demonstrative, a poetess, mineralogist, conchologist, and taxidermist; Miss Lizzie Pershing, from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with brown eyes, brown hair, and pretty hands and feet; and Miss Louie Anderson, a native of Ohio, and a graduate of Ann Arbor. They started from Santa Barbara in a large camp wagon drawn by mules, and driven by a grey haired teamster. They carried a tent, blankets and pillows, provisions, fishing tackle, guns and ammunition. They had a splendid time, shooting quail, gathering flowers and talking poetry. With the exception of her grey haired teamster no man dared to show his ugly face in camp. That teamster is the most envied man in California.

OUR THOROUGHFARES.

Important Session of the Street Committee—Maryland Granite for Fifth Avenue—Ligonier Stone for Wood Street—July Pay Rolls.

A regular meeting of the Street Committee wes held last evening, Mr. Thomson in the chair. As contracts for the repaving of Fifth avenue and Wood street were to be let there was a large attendance of members together with contractors with samples of stone.

The pay rolls for July were approved as follows:

First district	$2,076 25
Second district	1,671 09
Third district	1,474 03
Fifth district	957 54
Sixth division	953 18
Seventh division	626 24
Viewers	282 00
Engineer office	915 88
General	735 12
Total	$9,772 23

An ordinance was ordered for the construction of a 20-inch sewar on Fifty-fourth street, from Butler to the river.

The Street Commissioner was directed to have work stopped at the grading of Bluff street until the grade is changed.

A committee was appointed to examine the condition of Elliott street and report in what manner it can be improved.

The Street Commissioner of the Third district was instructed to erect steps on Thirty-third street so as to enable pedestrians to reach Liberty avenue.

WOOD STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE.

The next business in order was the opening of bids for the repaving of Fifth avenue, below Smithfield street; and Wood street from end to end. The proposals were many and various and as much interest is felt in the subject we give the full list. We omit the prices asked for crossings, they varying from thirty-three cents to fifty cents per square foot and in the aggregate not affecting the bids. As between the two streets there was no difference in the bids except in a few instances and these but slight. Following are the bids:

FOR TRAP ROCK OR BELGIAN BLOCK.

	Per Square Yard.
C. W. Lawis	$1 25
McNaugher & Co	1 27
Filbert & McDowell	1 70
Rosenbaum & Pfeil	1 60
Booth & Co	2 05
J. S. McPherson	3 47
Harrison & Bro	2 22
Mackin Bros	2 90
S. B. Johnson & Co	2 10
A. B. Dalton	2 97
John Swan	3 18
Fred Gwinerr	3 20

GRANITE.

Of granite four kinds were offered, Richmond, Maryland, Maine and Somerset, and the bids were as follows:

	Per square yard.
McNaugher & Co., (Richmond)	$4 05
Filbert & McDowell	3 90
J. S. McPherson (Maryland)	3 50
" McPherson (Maine)	3 90
Harrison & Bro. (Somerset)	3 25
S. B. Johnson & Co. (Maryland)	2 40
" " Johnson & Co. (Somerset)	2 80
W. B. Barton (Maryland)	3 35
Fred. Gwinerd (Richmond)	3 20

LIGONIER STONE.

	Per square yard.
J. S. McPherson	$2 70
J. Moran	2 45
Wilson Bros	2 40

Messrs. Filbert & McDowell offered the Filbert Vulcanite at $3, while several of the contractors made special bids of different stone in size not according to specifications, as the price than the size required in specifications.

Mr. Roth offered the following:

Resolved, That the Street Committee will let no contracts for the repaving of Fifth avenue and Fifth avenue until the property holders on said thoroughfares have agreed in writing to pay their one-fourth (¼) within thirty days from the completion thereof.

A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Roth said that many persons would object to pay.

The Chair decided the motion out of order, as the committee had no such power and the work would be done under an act of Assembly which provided for proper assessments.

THE KIND OF STONE.

Mr. Rogers moved that the matter be laid over to allow time to examine the different stone. Lost.

Several motions to award contracts to different bidders, for Trap Rock, Ligonier stone and Belgian blocks, were made.

Mr. Neeb moved that Trap Rock be adopted as the kind of pavement and asked that this question be first decided.

The chairman called the question on this motion.

Amendments covering the different kinds of stone were made.

It was decided that the roll be called and that each member announce his preference. The vote stood for Ligonier stone 14, for Trap Rock 12, for Somerset granite 1.

Several motions were then made, the contract be awarded to William Flinn, the lowest bidder for Ligonier stone. This brought up the statement from Mr. Watson that paving contractors against the repaving altogether, was laid with the cheap stone, while some voted for the cheapest without reference to durability, and that there was an interest at work for contractors, not for good pavement.

Mr. Neeb moved that the matter be referred to a sub-committee.

Several members resented the imputation of Mr. Weidon.

Mr. Neab withdrew his motion to refer, the matter has been before the city, Mr. Roth renewed the motion, and it was voted down by a vote of 8 to 13.

Mr. W. J. Flynn now moved that the contract for stone be awarded to William Flynn. Carried by a vote of 16 to 10.

The same gentleman now moved that the paving of Fifth avenue be awarded to Mr. Flinn, also the lowest bidder for Ligonier stone.

Mr. Rogers moved to amend that Fifth avenue be repaved with trap rock.

Considerable discussion took place and several motions were made. A motion to adjourn was voted down.

The point was then raised that as Ligonier stone was decided upon for both streets, Mr. Rogers' motion was out of order.

On motion of Mr. Weidon, the question of the kind of pavement was reconsidered, so far as it referred to Fifth avenue.

Various motions were then made to adopt different kinds of stone for Fifth avenue. The ayes and nays were called and the vote stood 9 for Ligonier stone to 18 against.

The question then recurred on Trap Rock or granite, and the vote stood for the rock 15 against 12, so that Trap Rock was decided upon for Fifth avenue.

Contracts securing to and Mr. Mears stating that he voted under a misapprehension moved to reconsider, and the motion prevailed.

The motion to pave Fifth avenue with trap Rock was again put and the ayes and nays called, resulting for rock 12 against 14, so that the motion was declared lost.

A motion was now made that Maryland granite be used on Fifth avenue, and the motion prevailed by a vote of 14 to 3.

On motion Mr. Jeremy the contract was awarded to R. Johnson & Co., the lowest bidder, at $2 95 per square yard.

Proposals for the repaving of Virgin alley were next opened, and the contract was awarded to Jeremy Hastings at 42 cents for grading, 24 cents for repaving, 42 cents for curbing and 37 cents for crossing. Adjourned.

Allegheny Street Committee.

This committee held a regular meeting last evening, Mr. Stone in the chair.

The Mayor was instructed to file a bond of indemnity on behalf of the city, in the matter of the improvement of Race street.

A communication relative to the construction of a wall on Charles street, for the protection of the cemetery property, was received, and Messrs. Hartman, Beadell and Wilson were appointed a sub-committee, in conjunction with the City Engineer, to take the matter into consideration.

A communication was received from Mr. William McCreery inquiring as to the necessity of laying a sewer in the bottom of Sarah street. Mr. M. states that if the case goes to trial and is decided against him by the Supreme Court, he will abandon the property to the city and allow it to make the most out of it. He asks that a committee with the Engineer meet him on the ground and try to come to an equitable agreement on the subject and save litigation. In compliance with Mr. McCreery's request, Messrs. McGuire, Wilson and Voegtly were appointed a subcommittee to confer with the matter, the City Engineer to consult with them.

The Street Commissioner was instructed to investigate the complaints of Mr. Mangold relative to the sewer drop on Long alley.

A number of property holders on Return street appeared with a complaint. By the grading of the Troy Hill road, which complainants say they never asked for, they were left some twenty feet above the road. The grading of Return street then became a necessity in order to give the people an outlet. They were then assessed for both, and they claim it is virtual confiscation. The matter was discussed, but laid over without action.

The committee decided to visit McClure avenue on Friday afternoon, the 11th inst., to see what could be done to prevent flooding in time of storms.

Mr. Patterson reported that the Stockton avenue wooden pavement was becoming rather dilapidated, and suggested that the Street Commissioner be instructed to repair it.

Mr. McGuire called attention to the complaints of the Herr's Island people relative to paying toll, when the toll bridge burst. They represent that they pay $7,000 per year taxes, and yet are required to pay toll when the wish to go to other parts of the city. No action was taken last night, but the matter will be renewed in the future.

Bills, pay-rolls, etc., were next approved, after which a number of small contracts were let and the committee adjourned.

Hearing in a Lunacy Case.

The Common Pleas No. 1 Court recently appointed C. C. Taylor, Esq., commissioner to inquire into the lunacy of Henry Heinz, father of H. J. Heinz, of Heinz, Noble & Co. The application was made by Peter J. Heinz, a son, and the case involves some thirty or forty thousand dollars. The respondent, it seems, made mortgages and indorsed paper for Heinz, Noble & Co., and it is claimed that he is not only incompetent now to transact business, but that at the time he gave the mortgages and indorsed the paper he was not competent to do it, and, therefore, the mortgages and the indorsements are void. The commissioner has closed the testimony, and is now engaged in hearing arguments of counsel.

THE CENTENNIAL ENJAMPMENT.

Departure of the Greys—Something About the Big Camp In the Park.

The Duquesne Greys Regiment, the Eighteenth of the National Guard of Pennsyvania, departed on a special train last evening for Philadelphia. Crowds of people gathered along the streets along the route and upon Liberty street, where the train stood, and the boys were heartily cheered as they moved off.

The Philadelphia *Times* of yesterday has the following:

The Centennial Encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania is to begin to-day, and success is assured despite the fact that the commanding officer of the First Division has, for some reason unknown, refused to countenance the enterprise. The broad area, nearly 300 acres, selected out of the heart of the finest park in America, is white with tents, and by dusk this evening over 5,000 strong-armed and stout-hearted Pennsylvanians will be in camp.

The Eighth division, Major General Thomas F. Gallagher, has a delightful camping ground. A *Times* man visited the camp yesterday and inquired of a squad of privates for the commanding general. The answer was: "There's old Gallagher's headquarters. He's an awful fine fellow, by the church; he doesn't drink, he doesn't chew, he doesn't smoke, but he fights like the devil." At division headquarters the General was found reading the war horse "Lucullus," quietly browsing by the tent, reminddless of the fact that half a dozen rebel bullets were lodged in his flesh. The division staff present is: Colonel Hazzard, division Adjutant General; Lieutenant Colonel Oursler, Division Inspector; Dr. Coleman, Surgeon-in-chief; Major Hart, Division Quartermaster; Major Herrington, Division Commissary; Major Fulton, Judge Advocate, Major Jordon, Division Paymaster, and Majors Flenken, Chambers, Lindsey, Hugus, Core, Crossland (Democratic candidate for Congress), Foster, Bacon and Cunningham. The Eighth division has oceans of acres, but few soldiers. Its entire strength is 640 men.

The Tenth Regiment, Colonel Black, numbers 600. The field officers are: Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd, Major Wilson, Surgeon Reichard, Audjutant Loar, Quartermaster Thomas, Commissary Waddell, Paymaster Walker and Chaplain Torrence. The companies are commanded as follows: Company A, Captain Hazzard, of Monongahela City; Company B, Captain Hubb, of Mount Pleasant; Company C, Captain Morrow, of Connellsville; Company D, Captain La Fever, of Livermore; Company E, Captain McQuilken, of North Washington; Company F, Captain Catlin, of Monongahela City; Company G, Captain Tawney, of Washington; Company H, Captain Lamb, of Washington; Company I, Captain Schall, of Latrobe; Company K, Captain Kent, of Waynesburg. Every member of the general staff and every captain has seen service in the field.

The Tenth regiment is composed of first-class material. They are old campaigners, having been in camp five times, and can smell a watermelon patch or sweet corn-field ten miles off. The Eighth division has with it three excellent bands.

Major General James A. Beaver, commanding the Fifth division, established his headquarters in one among the pleasant houses of Bellefonte's leading lawyers, and a popular commander. At the head of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania is the old valiant service, Colonel Jack Gobsyburg. The Twelfth Regiment of his command went into camp last evening. It is commanded by Colonel Stead, a merchant of Williamsport. All other regiment numbers three hundred, and is composed of companies from Williamsport, Charlestown, Wellsborough, Minnequa and Towanda. The regiment thereof, young and sinewy, but they stand in need of a vast amount of company and battalion evolutions. The field officers are Lieutenant Colonel Perrow, Adjutant Broughs and Quartermaster Schuyler. The regiment brings with it a fine band. The Fifth Regiment, Colonel James P. Mulliken, 300 strong, composed of companies from Bedford, Blair, Cambria and Center counties, will arrive at 7:45 this morning.

Major General J. K. Siegfried, of Readsville, commanding the Fourth Division, is snugly in quarters. The General has a grand record; he went out at the first call as a subaltern and came back with a brigadier's star. Lieutenant Colonel Awl, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant Colonel Moorhead, Inspector General, and Major Hall, Quartermaster Knapp, Acted as housed with their chief. The Seventh and Eighth Regiments will arrive to-day at noon.

The Ninth Division, General Harry White commanding, and the Seventh Division, General Haldekoper, will go into camp this evening. The Third Division, General Osborn, will arrive to-morrow. Knapp's Battery, the Hutchinson Battery, and the Nineteenth Regiment, accompanied by Major General Pearson and his staff, left Pittsburgh last night on a special train, the Fourteenth Regiment following in the wake. The Eighteenth Regiment will not start for camp until 7:59 this evening. A special to the *Times* says that companies B, C, G and I, of the Seventeenth Regiment, left Erie last evening by special train.

The camp duties, as established by the Eighth Division, are as follows: Reveille, 6 A. M.; breakfast, 7 A. M.; guard mount, 7:30 A. M.; company drill, 8:30 to 9 A. M.; battalion drill, 9 to 10 A. M.; dinner 12 M.; skirmish drill, 2 to 3 P. M.; supper, 6 P. M.; dress parade, 7:30 P. M.; taps, 10 P. M.

BASE BALL.

The Neshannocks Defeat the Alleghenys.

The game between the Alleghenys and Neshannocks at Union Park yesterday was one of the prettiest games on record up to the eighth inning. At that time the score stood two for the home nine, one of which was earned, to none for the visitors, with only three errors for the latter and two for the former. At the critical point, however, the Alleghenys lost their usual steadiness, and knocks got-in three runs, on very bad errors. This score was